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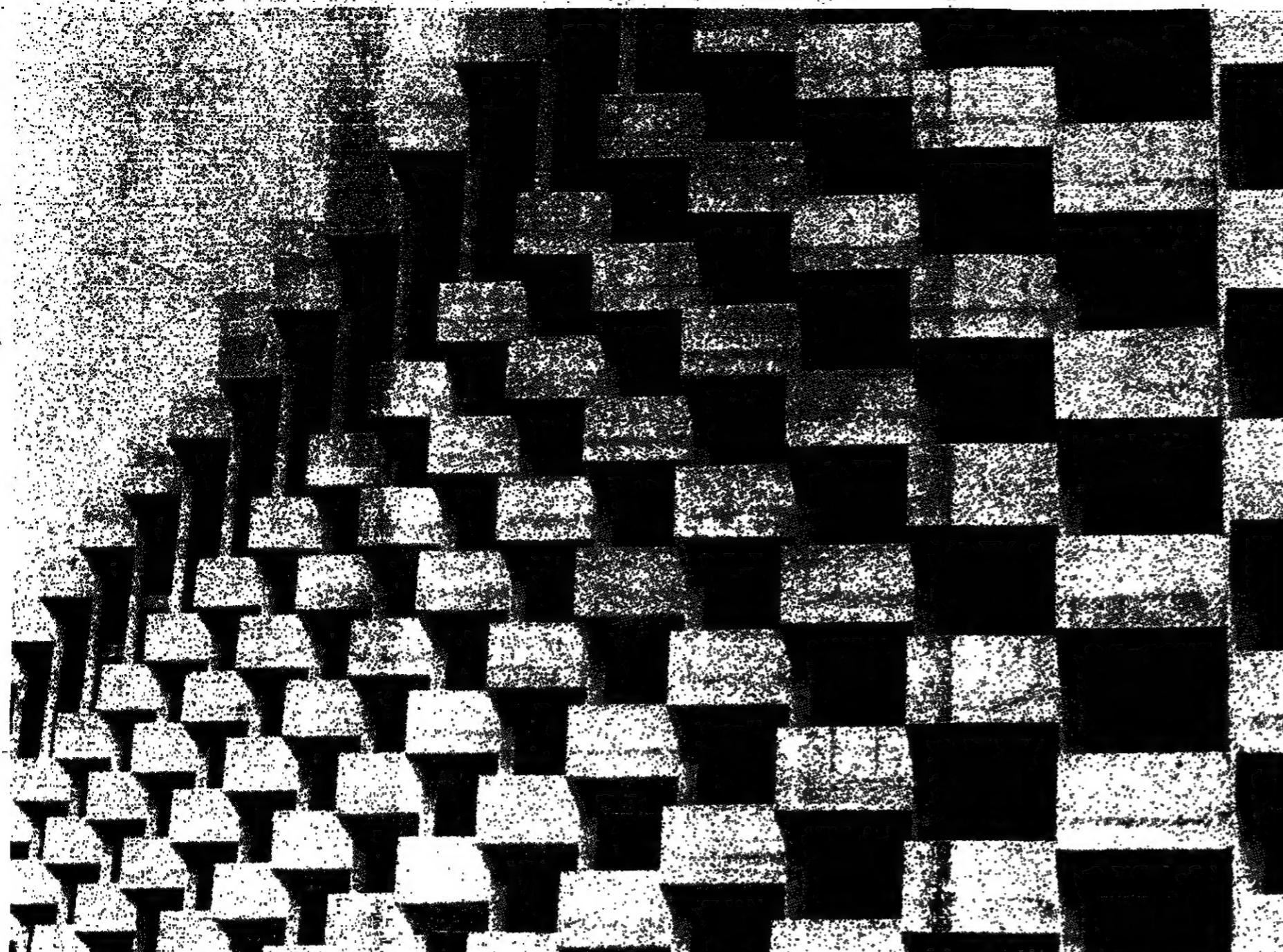
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Dubai, major city of United Arab Emirates

Today's pyramids have balconies—one of the new hotels going up in oil-wealthy Arab lands

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EEC move into Berlin tests Soviets

By David Nutch
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

The three Western powers in Berlin are waiting to see how the Russians react to a recent European Economic Community (EEC) move that affects the city.

On Jan. 20 the EEC Council of Ministers decided to set up in West Berlin a "European Center of Vocational Education."

The new wrinkle is that this will be West Berlin's first European-wide governmental unit. The EEC initiative was approved as a concept in consultation with the United States, France, and Great Britain, signatories along with the U.S.S.R. of the 1971 four-power agreement on Berlin.

West Germany also was consulted. The Soviet Union, however, was not consulted on the move. There has been daily speculation over the last 10 days whether or not Moscow will protest the decision.

Presumably any protest, should there be one, would have to go to EEC headquarters in Brussels or to France and Great Britain.

Strong protest

The Soviet Ambassador to West Germany, Valentin Falin, was quoted on German radio to the effect that his government is observing the development with great attention. He also advised all sides to stay firmly grounded on the four-power agreement.

An official in the Soviet Embassy in East Berlin indicated in a recent speech that Moscow could not be happy with the agreement.

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Free downtown buses may break auto habit

By Clayton Jones
Staff writer of
The Christian Science Monitor

Jump on board a downtown bus in more than a dozen U.S. cities today and you are apt to see the fare box clamped shut and gathering dust. The ride is free—a fast-growing strategy among public-transit officials to convince new customers to forsake their cars and leave the driving to a public utility.

In Akron, it's called the "Dart" bus. In Nashville, it's the "Rush" bus. In Duhuth, it's the "Dash" bus. And it's the "Magic Carpet" ride in Seattle.

The new no-fare bus zones within urban business areas have spurred business, cut car congestion, and converted many people into regular transit users, city officials say.

None of the nation's six subway systems, however, has introduced no-fare rides yet.

And only three medium-sized cities—Commerce, Calif., Amherst, Mass., and East Chicago, Ind.—have expanded the idea into residential citywide routes.

But later this year, the federal Urban Mass Transportation Administration will provide \$40 million to do away with transit fares altogether in several demonstration cities not yet selected.

The money is a small chunk of the \$11.5 billion, five-year mass-transit bill signed by President Ford in November.

Experts estimate the cost of the federal government paying the no-fare transit bill for every U.S. city could run from \$2.5 billion to \$10 billion a year.

Other devices, such as better service and fare reductions, enhance mass transit ridership just as much as no-fare, officials believe, but the

*Please turn to Page 4

New nuclear agency praised for its A-plant crackdowns

By Monty Hoyt
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington For its swift action in calling for the shutdown of 23 nuclear-power plants within the next 20 days to search for possible cracks in emergency safety-system pipes, the new U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) has received high marks from Congress and other watchdog organizations.

NRC, which took over the regulatory functions of the old Atomic Energy Commission (AEC) Jan. 18, ordered the inspections this week after five hairline cracks were discovered in the 10-inch water-spray lines at Commonwealth Edison Company's Dresden No. 2 reactor at Morris, Ill.

Applauding the move, Sen. John O. Pastore (D) of Rhode Island, chairman of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, said the decisiveness was needed "to insure public confidence in this source of energy."

Congressional sources stopped short of comparing NRC in its first test with its predecessor AEC, but one stated:

"The fact of the matter is the commission has taken over, they have made their judgment, called the shots the way they saw it, and made their decisions from the safety point of view."

This is the second time since September that some of the nation's boiling water reactors have been halted to make special inspections for possible cracks in the piping systems.

ATF has asked that the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) include the \$3 million in President Ford's budget to be submitted next week. But, says Mr. Peterson, ATF has not been able to convince OMB that the new program should be included. "New programs are being chopped," he said.

About \$450,000 was spent on research in the past year. "But that money ran out a week ago," an ATF official said.

Any request for funds would be considered by the subcommittee for treasury-postal service-general gov-

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Strategic impact of Ethiopian rebellion

Mideast balance may be affected by Eritrea split, political disunity

By Geoffrey Godsell
Overseas news editor of
The Christian Science Monitor



Ethiopia: empire of many parts

January 31, 1975

What stock surge means for gloomy economy

By Harry R. Ellis
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

120 points since its 577.60 low of last month.

However, as recession cuts into government tax revenues, federal budget deficits—estimated conservatively at \$80 billion this year and next—presage heavy government borrowing. Competition between corporations and government agencies for loan capital threatens to drive up interest rates and rekindle inflation.

With this in mind, chairman Arthur F. Burns of the Federal Reserve System told Congress Thursday that the Fed will increase moderately the supply of money and bank credit, but not enough to unleash a new round of inflation.

"The critical task," Dr. Burns said, "is to find ways to cushion recessionary forces without undermining our ability to bring inflation under control. Unless we succeed in that, the economy may be plunged before long into even deeper trouble."

Meanwhile, President Ford's latest and emphatic word is that he intends to stand firm on his energy program, though he is flexible on income tax policy.

The emerging pattern, refined in continuing talks between the White House and Democratic leaders of Congress, calls for tax relief for most American families, partly as a rebate of 1974 taxes, partly in lower withholding rates this year.

Mr. Ford wants a 1974 tax rebate for all Americans, with a \$1,000 rebate ceiling. Rep. Al Ullman (D) of Oregon, chairman of the tax-writing Ways and Means Committee, favors a rebate limited to low- and middle-income families, perhaps up to \$20,000 annual income.

On energy, however, no compromise is yet in sight, Mr. Ford told reporters. He will—unless Congress blocks his action—raise tariffs on foreign oil progressively to \$3 a barrel by April. On April 1 the President also plans to decontrol the price on all domestic oil.

The stock market, encouraged by lower interest rates, has soared in recent days, with the Dow Jones industrial average adding more than

Egypt turns to West; France supplies arms

By Joseph C. Harsch

Egypt has turned from Russia to France for the things Egypt wants—both military and technical. Highlight of recent world events was this past week's visit to Paris of Egyptian President Anwar al-Sadat. It was agreed that Egypt will be allowed to purchase French Mirage fighter-planes and obtain French technical help in modernization of Egypt.

The number of planes and the amount of money involved are left open. The French played down the prospective arms sales, presumably to avoid causing anxiety in Israel. Apparently the French will be careful to avoid an appearance of putting Egypt into a position to take the military offensive against Israel. But France is willing to help replace Egypt's losses from the October war of 1973.

The event underlines Egypt's effort to turn away from Moscow toward Western Europe. It also shows Western Europe again taking a positive interest in the Middle East. Since the Suez crisis of 1967 the French, West Germans, and British have all played a passive role in the area.

Rivalry dominated

It has been dominated by the interplay of Soviet-American rivalry. Those two were the only outside

PATTERN OF DIPLOMACY

powers that really mattered. Now French, West Germans, and British are all on easy terms with the Egyptians and other Arab states and ready, willing, and able to do for them the things that otherwise would be done by the Soviets.

All of which plays easily with U.S. Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger's "step by step" program for approaching a settlement in the Middle East. A month ago there was much anxiety that the Egyptians would turn back to Moscow for arms and aid. But the Brezhnev visit scheduled for mid-January was canceled because President Sadat refused to reopen his doors to Soviet "advisers." Now Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko will visit Cairo, but this becomes a face-saving device.

Britain's Prime Minister, Harold Wilson, dropped in on the new leadership in Washington Thursday partly to coordinate his government's policy.

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Coming soon:

NOISE How to muffle it

From the whine of jet aircraft to the hubbub of blenders, disposals, and lawn mowers, noise pervades modern life. Can we muffle it? Can we bring noise down to a safe and agreeable level while maintaining the effectiveness of the industrial system that produces it?

Experts say "yes," but warn that noise reduction will take major, sustained effort, and will be costly. A four-part series reports hopeful trends, both legal and technical, that have begun to push noise levels down and examines the challenges faced. Starts Wednesday on the environment page.

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Still many unanswered questions

West looks at PLO 'prison'

By Joseph Fitchett
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Beirut, Lebanon
By inviting Western correspondents to visit its detention center in Syria, the Palestine Liberation Organization has carried a step further its campaign to show responsiveness to international criticism of dissident guerrillas' terrorist activities.

The PLO prison shown to newsmen is a converted two-story concrete villa in a village outside Damascus, the Syrian capital. A PLO spokesman described it as the organization's largest detention center, saying others existed in Lebanon and Egypt.

The Damascus prison holds 70 men convicted of offenses ranging from espionage for Israel to drunkenness. But no veteran of a major Palestine urban guerrilla operation is held there.

Urban terror criticized

Recently the PLO has repeatedly condemned urban terrorist operations which jeopardize the lives of

people who are neutral third parties in the Arab-Israeli conflict.

The PLO spokesman in Damascus said the Palestinian military code lays down penalties for hijacking or similar operations which are not authorized by the PLO general command. Under the code capital punishment is applicable to offenses involving a fatality.

Arab newsmen were allowed to interview two young Palestinians, who were handed over to the PLO after they unsuccessfully tried to hijack a British airliner in the Persian Gulf sheikdom of Duheil.

They said they belonged to an underground cell in the network of Abdel Ghafour, a Palestinian extremist who organized the fire-bombing of a Pan-American airliner in Rome a year ago and was assassinated in Beirut last fall, reportedly by a PLO disciplinary unit. They said they are serving 10-year sentences.

Earlier, calling these men "the Dubai hijackers," the Palestinian news agency led reporters to believe that the PLO intended to reveal the results of its promised punishment of four gunmen, also survivors of Ghafour.

four's network, who successfully hijacked a British Airways flight from Dubai and murdered a German businessman in Tunis before surrendering.

In any event, however, PLO officials failed to release any details about the Tunis group, whom Egyptian President Sadat has claimed are being protected by Libya.

Similar official silence covers the Rome attackers (freed from detention in Egypt by the Tunis hijackers) and two other hijackers released in the same operation from prison in Amsterdam. Punishment for offenders who have the backing of extremist Arab governments will require the personal authorization of PLO chairman Yasser Arafat.

Two remaining groups of terrorists who were involved in international operations last year, disappeared after reaching South Yemen, whose Marxist government has close links with Iraq and with the extremist Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP), the main guerrilla group opposed to any Middle East negotiations.

In an interview, Senator Mathias stressed his hope that the nine-month investigation "will not become a sort of witch-hunt for mistakes. There's not much profit in that." What is needed, he says, is to discover what mistakes U.S. intelligence agencies have made, then establish "guides to avoid repetition of them."

What Senate probe of CIA should achieve

Mathias says goals should be to discover errors and write guides to avoid repetition

By Robert P. Hey
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

Sen. Charles McC. Mathias Jr. (R) of Maryland, a member of the Senate committee investigating the CIA, FBI, and other intelligence agencies, sketches the broad outlines of what that investigation should accomplish:

"The renovation of our whole intelligence operation so that, one — and most importantly, it's compatible with the constitutional provision; two, it fulfills our national intelligence needs; three, that we overhaul the machinery for operating it."

In an interview, Senator Mathias stressed his hope that the nine-month investigation "will not become a sort of witch-hunt for mistakes. There's not much profit in that." What is needed, he says, is to discover what mistakes U.S. intelligence agencies have made, then establish "guides to avoid repetition of them."

Senator Mathias was expressing concern about the operations of U.S. intelligence-gathering agencies before the current controversy developed during the Christmas holidays with published charges that the Central Intelligence Agency had engaged in widespread and illegal spying on Americans.

Last fall Senator Mathias, with Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield of Montana, sponsored a bill calling for establishment of a select committee to make an in-depth study of all U.S. intelligence activities — "to resolve the doubts and uncertainties that have been raised by failures in our covert intelligence activities," Senator Mathias said then.

Inadequate review

As others now are doing, he charged then that there had been inadequate oversight and review of activities of intelligence agencies: "We spend approximately \$6 billion annually on intelligence activities. There are charges of waste and mismanagement. There have been no significant authoritative reviews of intelligence activities since the immediate postwar period. Now is the time."

Now the committee has been named and Senator Mathias is on it. But it has not yet held its first meeting, so "there aren't any decisions" yet on how it will conduct its investigation, he says.

With the perspective of the historian that he is, Senator Mathias says the committee must make a fundamental reexamination of the CIA and other intelligence agency activities, stemming from the changes in the world situation and in American thinking since 1947, when the CIA was established.

The CIA was organized "as a creature of the cold war" then going on, he notes. "People worried more about communism than they did about the constitutional rights; very little attention was given toward constitutional guarantees. . . . We now see that this was a serious omission and one that will have to be corrected."

It is Mr. Crowe's position that the Botanic Gardens would be growing plants for its frequent shows anyway, and that Congress is simply getting those plants on loan.

But the actual procedure indicates there that it's not a matter of recycling plants from shows to the Hill. Three hundred plants a month go to the Hill, or 3,600 this year. In practice, most plants are not on loan for a month or so — members of Congress can and do keep them indefinitely or until leaving office. A senator who asked for the routine two plants a month for six years might end up with 144 plants and have to hack his way through the undergrowth at the end of his term:

One Capitol Hill observer, who describes the free plants vaguely as "some things growing up a stick, looks like five and dime stuff," thinks the plant issue is not worth bothering about. "It's not as good as some of the rip-offs," he notes.

Senator Mathias says he hopes that "as much as possible the committee's



AP photo

Sen. Mathias: no witchhunt

business will be conducted in public, but that to protect the nation's security some must be conducted behind closed doors.

Specific recommendations

He says one way to prove to the public that the committee investigation has been thorough and was not a coverup is by making specific recommendations to prevent repetition of improper agency conduct.

He rejects the contention that there should not be a thorough investigation of the CIA because it could end the agency's ability to operate effectively. "Any activity of the United States Government should be within the reach of the U.S. Constitution. If there's something you cannot accomplish within the constitutional process, I think we ought not to be doing it."

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On the road to attorney general

For Chicago's Levi— another testing time

By Judith F. Ong
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago
It was November, 1968, and student rebels at the University of Chicago had seized the administration building.

Like militant students on hundreds of U.S. campuses that autumn, they denounced university president Edward Hirsch Levi as an example of the establishment. They produced a list of demands. Mr. Levi refused to bargain or dispense amnesty. The students left after 15 days.

In Washington this week, Mr. Levi (pronounced lee-vee) faced a confrontation of another sort. In confirmation hearings as U.S. Attorney General-Designate, he was questioned for two days by the Senate Judiciary Committee.

Where he stands

Part of a week-long hearing, the senators quizzed him about his stand on the death penalty (he said he favors it in some instances); whether he would investigate oil-company

practices (he did not commit himself); and on forcing reporters to disclose their sources (he said he did not believe reporters had "absolute privilege").

His confirmation was expected as early as week's end.

Back in Chicago in 1968, Mr. Levi had 400 outlaw students to contend with. He did not summon Chicago police to empty the building. He refused to negotiate grievances, and he warned the sit-in students that disciplinary action would be taken. Classes continued as usual.

The barricaded students drifted out one by one; when it was over, 42 students were expelled; 81 suspended.

An introspective man

His friends describe Mr. Levi as "warm" and "shy," an introspective man, taken to wearing dark suits and bow ties, with an ascerbic wit and the wisdom of the legal scholar he is.

To his detractors, Mr. Levi is "cold" and "calculating." Some call him "just another liberal university professor." Others call him "terribly conservative."

A trustee at the University of

Chicago once described Mr. Levi as "a genius with such a fast mind that he will take one side of an argument and then switch to the other just for the fun of it."

Distinguished law scholar and Levi friend, Philip B. Kurland, observed: "He will depolitize the Department of Justice. His only creed is integrity. I don't know anybody more principled than he is."

Even conservative columnist William F. Buckley describes Mr. Levi as a one-time member of the leftist National Lawyers Guild as "just what we need right now in the Justice Department."

University career

Mr. Levi has been associated with the University of Chicago for most of his life. He left the university only twice during his academic career, once to serve in the Justice Department during World War II. He was named university president in 1968.

Mr. Levi is considered an authority on anti-trust laws. His distinguished career was marred only once by national controversy. Ironically, it involved the secret taping of a jury session.

At that time, Mr. Levi and a colleague taped the jury deliberation in a federal court trial in Wichita, Kan., part of a Ford Foundation project to improve the jury system. The taping was done with the knowledge and approval of the judge, attorneys for both sides, and the 10th Circuit Court of Appeals. The incident surfaced after the appeals court judges decided to play one of the tapes at their annual meeting.

Eventually a congressional committee investigated, and the tapes were destroyed. Mr. Levi referred to the incident this week as "a mistake."

Civil war risked

The warning by Portuguese Socialist leader and Foreign Minister Mario Soares that Portugal risks civil war if democratic development is blocked has had a sobering impact here where the devastating conflict of 1968-1970 is still remembered.

The paper of the Franco regime's National Movement, *Arrifana*, comments that recent developments in Portugal should not come as a surprise.

The reformist Catholic paper *Ya* says: "Let no one call us withers, but [Portuguese Communist leader] Cunhal's dependence on Moscow is well known. It is public knowledge that he was the second head of a Communist party, after Fidel Castro, to approve the invasion of Czechoslovakia by Warsaw Pact forces."

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White House 'wooing' session

Ford briefs financial reporters
on energy, economic programs

By David T. Cook
Business-financial correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

What's it like to have President Ford try to "sell" you his economic and energy program — in person?

Television anchors, senior wire-service correspondents, and news-magazine editors occasionally have semiprivate session with the chief executive. But gatherings of financial-page reporters in the White House inner sanctum are about as frequent as good economic news.

So it was a very curious group of about a dozen financial reporters, including this one, who assembled recently in the waiting room of the President's office wing in the west side of the White House.

The group entered through a U.S. Marine-guarded portico. Normally the press — financial and otherwise — enters the mansion through a door about 100 yards farther down a driveway. There no Marine sergeant holds the door, and the atmosphere once inside the regular briefing room is considerably less serene and more smoky.

Reporters ushered in

Unlike the two daily White House briefings, White House "wooing" sessions start on time. At 1 o'clock, reporters were ushered into the Roosevelt Room, a large orange-carpeted, yellow-walled chamber close to the Oval Office. In addition to a long table, the room is littered with

Theodore Roosevelt memorabilia — paintings, busts, carvings.

The warm-up for the presidential pitch is held by Treasury Secretary William E. Simon and Alan Greenspan, chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisors. Also sitting silently at the table is William Seidman, the President's economic coordinator. Assorted aides with less clout sit on sofas alongside the table.

After about a half hour of technical questions on OPEC (Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries) oil prices, U.S. Government target oil prices, and the inflationary effects of import tariffs, Mr. Seidman gets up from the table and walks out in the direction of the Oval Office.

President enters

Moments later — at 1:38 p.m. — the President enters the Roosevelt Room. Unlike other appearances, he is unannounced and unaccompanied by what usually seem to be his omnipresent secret-service guards.

Tanned and smiling, he shakes hands with each reporter and moves to the head of the table joking about "hating to interrupt all you experts."

What follows is a short presidential monologue citing Mr. Ford's "deep conviction" about the "need and necessity for moving ahead" on his economic program. Interspersed throughout the monologue are hand gestures and pipe tamping.

The highly burnished table gets a gentle pounding when the President talks about congressional criticism of his economic game plan. "Don't say

it's a plan that won't work," he admonishes Congress in absentia, "until you come up with an equally comprehensive plan. When you do," he adds, "then we'll talk about compromise."

Questions start

Then reporters begin asking questions. Since there are relatively few reporters present and no television crews, the questioning is not as frantic as televised press conferences, and the questions are somewhat more technical.

But the President is every bit as relaxed as he appears on TV and is even wearing a television-blue striped suit, blue shirt, and white collar.

In responding to questions, the President takes a hard line on compromise with Congress over his energy proposals. But as a House-trained nose counter, he says that "circumstances are different" on tax matters where he cannot accomplish his goals by administrative action and must rely on action by the Democratic-controlled Congress.

Optimism, too

After expressing optimism about a turnaround in unemployment statistics in the "third or fourth quarter of 1975," he departs for the Oval Office.

Was the wooing successful? It got the President front-page space in several major papers. And while reporters remained skeptical about his program, its details were further clarified while the congressional economic cacophony continues.

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EDITED BY BERTRAM B. JOHANSSON

Inside the news—briefly

WITH ANALYSIS
FROM MONITOR CORRESPONDENTS
AROUND THE WORLD

MINI-BRIEFS

Watchdog panel urged

Attorney General William B. Saxbe urged Congress Thursday to create "permanent watchdog committee" to guard against Justice Department wrongdoing. Mr. Saxbe offered the recommendation in a speech prepared for delivery in Miami — his final public speech before turning over the department leadership to his designated successor.

Blockade penetrated

Two more fuel tankers and four barges of rice and ammunition g through the Communist blockade of the Mekong River to Phnom Penh Thursday. Port officials said a third tanker was sunk by Khmer Rouge rockets. Another was beached and abandoned — apparently because of damage — and a freighter was left in the river after her rudder was smashed. Four freighters and three barges were unaccounted for.

Portugal bans protests

Portugal's military regime Thursday banned rival street demonstrations planned by Socialists and Communists for Friday. Maj. Vitor Alves, a senior Cabinet minister and leader of the Armed Forces Movement, told a new conference in Lisbon the marches could have caused "big problems."

Market rally continues

Chase Manhattan Bank's cut Thursday in the prime lending rate to 9 1/2 percent to 9 percent continued Thursday morning the week's strong stock-market rally. At 11 a.m., the Dc Jones average was ahead 5.24 and tape at the New York Stock Exchange was running up to five minutes behind.

Wheat-soybean exports

Government export restrictions on wheat and soybean sales are being relaxed following cancellation of large purchases of U.S. wheat by the Sovi Union and mainland China. Exporters will be allowed to sell up to 100,000 tons of wheat and soybeans to foreign buyers without prior approval. Agriculture Department spokesmen said in Washington. Since October the limit has been 50,000 tons.

Ford clemency program extended to March 1

Washington Thousands of Vietnam war draft evaders and deserters will have one additional month to take advantage of President Ford's conditional clemency program.

Mr. Ford, reporting heightened interest in his program, announced Thursday he is extending it to March 1. In the absence of action by the President, the program would have died at midnight Friday.

Although only about 7,400 out of an estimated 137,000 eligible men so far have decided to participate in the program, announced last September, the President said in a statement:

"I believe that many of those who could benefit from it are only now learning of its application to their cases. This belief is based on a significant increase in the number of applications and inquiries over the past few weeks when publicity and communications about the program were greatly expanded."

Lebanese protest Israeli border raids

Beirut, Lebanon Demonstrations broke out across Lebanon Thursday denouncing widespread destruction of a border town, Kfar Shuba, by Israeli raiders. The demonstrators also urged the nation to aid the town's 1,500 displaced residents and to build a better defense system.

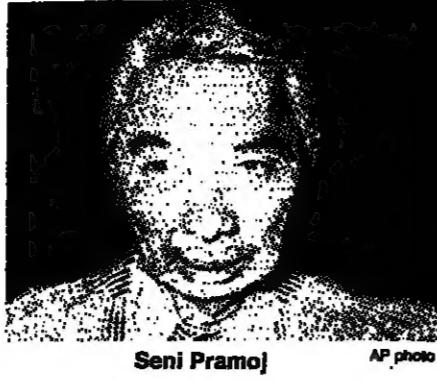
The southern Lebanese province bordering Israel was paralyzed by a general strike. Crowds surged in protest through streets and squares in Beirut, the northern city of Tripoli, Sidon, the Biblical city of Tyre, and areas in southern Lebanon housing Palestinian refugees. They shouted anti-American and anti-Israeli slogans and called for "arming the defenseless south."

Classes were suspended at two universities and scores of secondary schools to enable students to participate in this "day of solidarity with stricken Kfar Shuba," the southern border town hit by the Israelis.

Thailand edges toward coalition

Bangkok, Thailand Seni Pramoj, head of Thailand's

Democrat Party which won the largest number of seats in last Sunday's elections, appears to be making progress toward forming a coalition government, according to political observers here.



Seni Pramoj
AP photo

The current guessing is that he will succeed, and that a resolution of the issue should come during the weekend.

The key ingredient in the situation, writes Daniel Southerland, Monitor correspondent, is the apparent willingness of other politicians to let Seni Pramoj have a go at it.

The military, police, and government bureaucracy are urging him to move fast because they feel they need directives and the country needs a "master." The current bargaining is over who will get what cabinet ministries.

Ford calls prayers 'important'

Washington Addressing the annual National Prayer Breakfast, President Ford said Thursday he finds prayers "infinitely more rewarding than votes."

To some 3,000 men and women of all faiths who breakfasted on oatmeal at the Washington Hilton Hotel, Mr. Ford said that as President, "I've learned how important it is for people to pray for me."

The Chief Executive said assurances from letter writers and people he meets in his travels that they are praying for him have made his job less lonely.

"None of us can go it alone," he said, declaring that each person must seek God's help.

The President went to the breakfast with a prayer of his own that he expected to read to close the breakfast meeting. But on arriving he discovered the assignment of giving a closing prayer already had gone to Harold Hughes, former Democratic senator from Iowa who retired from Congress to do evangelical work.

The Rev. Billy Graham also participated in the breakfast, declaring that Americans must "cast aside our wicked ways . . . and become a spiritual superpower."

PMG's desire to show a conciliatory face

desire of an increasingly hard-pressed PMG to show a conciliatory face and a strengthening of the position of the moderates within it.

Inherent tensions

The PMG and the Derg (the Armed Forces Committee of about 120 behind the PMG) cannot escape the tensions inherent in the makeup of Ethiopia as a whole: tradition and conservatism vs. radicalism and change; the hitherto predominant Amharas vs. the at least numerically equal Gallas and the other peoples of the empire; Christians (which the Amharas are) vs. Muslims; and supporters of strong central power vs. supporters of a loosely knit federation.

The Amharas are likely to defend their hitherto privileged position under an Amharic imperial house. But it is significant that the emerging strongman of the PMG, Maj. Mengistu Haile-Mariam, is half-Galla, and that the PMG's frontman since the November executions is entirely Galla.

Possible sources of unrest besides Eritrea include the Muslim Somalis of Harar province and the Tigrayan-speaking people of Tigray province who spill over into Eritrea. In Tigray, the former imperial provincial governor and kinsman of the Emperor, Ras Mengesha Seyoun, is in the hills trying to raise a guerrilla army. In neighboring Bagemder province, Army Gen. Nega Tegegne has disappeared with a group of armed followers.

★ Strategic impact of Ethiopian rebellion

Continued from Page 1

outlet, Eilat. (The more radical Arab lands have long backed Eritrean separation, partly for strategic reasons and partly because of ties with Eritrea's Muslims.) Further, the U.S. has a residual interest in the global communications center it once operated at Kagnaw in Eritrea and continues its long-standing aid program to Ethiopia.

Officials released

The Provisional Military Government (PMG) in Addis Ababa announced earlier this week that seven fuel tankers had been set on fire 30 miles from the Eritrean port-city of Assab, where there is a Russian-operated oil refinery. A day before the announcement there were reports of gunfire in Massawa, Eritrea's other major port. Almost certainly responsible for these actions was the breakaway Eritrean Liberation Front (ELF), which has been trying since 1962 to undo the absorption of Eritrea into Ethiopia.

Almost simultaneously with the Assab incidents, the PMG announced that it had released from detention in cellars under a former imperial palace 10 senior officials of the deposed Emperor's administration.

This act of leniency is in stark contrast to the summary execution Nov. 23 of 57 men who included two of the Emperor's former prime ministers, his grandson, and many other imperial officials. The release of former imperial officials this week probably reflects both the

desire of an increasingly hard-pressed PMG to show a conciliatory face and a strengthening of the position of the moderates within it.

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★ New nuclear agency praised

Continued from Page 1

NRC spokesmen say there has been no release of radioactivity to the environment as a result of any of these episodes. The newly ordered shutdown of boiling-water reactors, which produce about 2 percent of the nation's electrical power, should cause no disruption in electrical service, NRC spokesmen report.

All defective bypass pipes are being repaired or replaced, an NRC spokesman says. There is no reason to suspect that the other reactors, besides Dresden No. 2, have cracks in the emergency cooling pipes. But these steps are being taken as "a precautionary measure," he says.

The utilities involved must report their findings to NRC within 20 days. It is estimated that each of the reactors will be down for inspection two weeks.

Easy winner disqualified

By the Associated Press

Meadville, Pa. A surprise entrant easily won a doughnut-eating contest at Allegheny College recently. Identified only as "Hefty," he downed 18 glazed and sugared treats in 2 minutes, 32 seconds. The champ was later disqualified. He's a 230-pound St. Bernard dog.

★ EEC tests Soviets on Berlin

Continued from Page 1

Last summer the Soviet Government strongly protested establishment of a federal environmental office in West Berlin. In this period traffic between West Germany and West Berlin was disrupted by the East Germans. The environmental office, however, remains, and the issue apparently has backed into history.

Western officials obviously think the decision is not a violation of the agreed status of the city. A spokesman for the Foreign Ministry in Bonn, for example, says there is in fact a precedent for the decision.

Prime responsibility

This source cites a protocol supplement to the Treaty of Rome, signed in 1958, which is an agreement between the EEC countries to do all they can to further the vitality of West Berlin. And he adds that this recent EEC decision is simply a strengthening of already existing economic ties between EEC nations and West Berlin. Hence, he argues, it could not be a change in the status of the city.

The 1971 four-power agreement provides that there will be no unilateral changes in the "situation which has developed in the area" (West Berlin).

The vocational education center itself would have a staff of fewer than 30 persons. Its prime responsibility would be to research and document different methods of education in the

Schmidt commits Bonn to continuing detente

Bonn wanted the phrase "other population groups" clarified.

He said it was not clear whether this referred to Africans and Asians or only to the Colored (mixed blood) people of Cape Town, since the liaison committee of the Colored Representative Council was instrumental in the negotiations with the government.

Mr. Schmidt berated the East German Government for penetrating the West German chancellery last year with one of its spies and for using walls to separate Germans. But he nevertheless noted progress in trade, border questions, transit to West Berlin, and visits to the German Democratic Republic by West Germans, writes Monitor correspondent David Mutch.

He said his government views the separation of Germany as temporary. Better relations between East and West Germany are possible, he said, only as long as there is detente between Moscow and Washington.

Gunboat site now marine sanctuary

Washington

The wreckage and resting site of the Civil War gunboat USS Monitor were designated Thursday as the nation's first marine sanctuary by Commerce Secretary Frederick B. Dent.



The designation, protecting the Union ship from treasure hunters and salvagers, was made exactly 113 years after the iron-plated Monitor was launched.

The ship's remains lie upside down in 220 feet of the Atlantic Ocean 16 miles off the coast of Cape Hatteras, N.C. The wreckage was found in August, 1973, by a group of marine scientists led by John Newton of Duke University Marine Laboratory. Activities such as dredging, diving, anchoring, trawling, and laying of cable now will be banned.

Lucey sets out 12-point conservation plan

Washington

"It is a national humiliation for the United States to continue to guzzle fuel as if there were no tomorrow."

With that for his prelude, Wisconsin

★ Egypt turns to West

Continued from Page 1

ties toward the Middle East with the Kissinger operation. The formal purpose of the visit, of course, was for the British leadership to get acquainted with the new President in Washington. But behind this is the fact that the Middle East is the only subject of serious possible disagreement between Washington and London.

Britain's overwhelming first interest in the Middle East is avoidance of another war and quickest possible achievement of a stable condition. Mr. Wilson came to Washington hoping for assurance that Washington will do its utmost to bring Israel to terms with its Arab neighbors. He was also most interested in the true state of the American economy. Has "the corner been turned"? If so, he can feel less anxious about his own economy because a recovery in America would be reflected in better prospects for British trade.

Aid level questioned

On the far side of the world the big question is whether the White House in Washington will be allowed by the Congress to raise the level of its aid to the governments in Saigon and Phnom Penh. Both are under heavy enemy pressure. In both, morale is being undermined by the distaste in the American Congress for further American help.

Saigon is in no immediate danger. The dry season in the southern part of Vietnam has only another six weeks or so to run. The communist military offensive is still only in the lightly populated mountain areas, not down on the populous coastal plain. But President Thieu must hoard his ammunition unless he is assured of replacements when the present campaign season is finished.

A quick agreement by the Congress to allow President Ford to promise more help could make all the difference to the defense of Phnom Penh and to the morale of the people of South Vietnam. But if the idea spreads that Washington is abandoning them, then the end could come swiftly in all of Southeast Asia.

Trade negotiations between the EEC and Comecon, the Eastern trade bloc, are coming up soon. Observers also are wondering if these might be affected by the planned center.

Lot where Ford born to be donated to Omaha

By the Associated Press

Omaha, Neb. An Omaha businessman has purchased the land on which President Ford was born and said he will give it to the city.

James Paxson, president of the Standard Chemical Company, said the price of the vacant lot was \$17,250.

The home in which Mr. Ford was born was destroyed by fire in 1971. Mr. Ford's family moved from Omaha to Grand Rapids, Mich. when he was an infant.

Omaha Mayor Edward Zorinsky said he hopes the lot will be developed as a historical site by next year, the nation's bicentennial.

Gov. Patrick J. Lucey proceeded to lay out a 12-point energy program to

hundreds of consumer leaders gathered here for the annual meeting of the Consumer Federation of America, writes Lucia Mouat, Monitor correspondent.

Inviting congressional Democrats to draw freely on any of the ideas, he urged "gradual" imposition of quotas on oil imports. "I don't think you have to do it all at once." Also on his energy-saving docket would be a crude-oil price equalization program that prevents supply and price manipulation, and an end to the oil depletion allowance.

The Wisconsin Democrat also called for a national energy conservation program to include mandatory efficiency standards for building construction, air conditioning, and cars. "We ought to get 25 miles of highway travel for every gallon," he said.

Indians given deadline to decide estate's future

Gresham, Wis.

The Alexian Brothers, owners of a northern Wisconsin religious estate occupied by armed Indians since New Year's Day, have set a Friday noon deadline for the Indians to reach an agreement on the future of the 64-room mansion.

Unless an agreement is reached, National Guard units surrounding the 225-acre estate will employ a new strategy to end the nearly month-long occupation, the National Guard commander, Col. Hugh Simonson, said.

Colonel Simonson made the comment at a news conference Wednesday, but refused to comment on what the strategy would be. Gov. Patrick J. Lucey revealed the deadline.

Venice ordered to pay its power bill

Venice

</

Women on welfare gain confidence

By Doris M. Ewing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Eugene, Ore. A dozen women crowd around the car at the small garage. Judy S., head buried in the mysterious innards of the vehicle, works oblivious to the others.

Now she looks up grinning, raising her greasy hands in a victory clasp. The tune-up is coming along just fine.

These women are all enrolled in the Lane County Aid to Dependent Children (ADC) Confidence Clinic. This automatically means they have children, have not finished high school, and are on welfare.

The tune-up lesson is just one in a continuing series of one-time sessions to teach them to cope.

Only a few years ago, women in their predicament had few places to turn for help, encouragement, or education. But today, through a three-month session at the Confidence Clinic, they can work toward a high-school diploma, take driver training, study the job market, discover the wide variety of community services available to them, and maybe even head for college. Most important to the Confidence Clinic

is the clinic. The association, headed by Lyndia Wilt, also a University of Oregon graduate, approved of the idea, and in March of 1972 the clinic opened its doors.

Commitment lacking

At first, it floundered. The unstructured program with a flexible curriculum geared to many interests (from job training — like typing to homemaking and personal problems) demanded no real commitment from participants. And it satisfied no one.

"But we knew it could work, and we were sold on it," says Mrs. Newton. For months she fought for the clinic's survival. Then, in fall, 1972, she took complete charge, until about a year ago when Mrs. Wilt began sharing the ever-increasing responsibilities.

Today the program is structured and demanding. Commitment to attendance and the program's demands is required, and job training is no longer offered.

"Instead," says Mrs. Newton, "the change has been from learning to type to using that time to learn about the community, services offered, and how to survive in this environment."

The participants now can choose to learn how "to operate and live as persons, rather than just learning how to fight bureaucracy."

There's no 'hiding'

All kinds of things are discussed, from how to take care of children to how to believe in yourself. One of the keys to the success of the program is that the participants don't "hide on welfare." Admitting that they need help is a big first step.

Just what goes on during a typical session? Foremost is the obtaining of the GED, the equivalent of a high-school diploma. This is required for membership in the clinic. Daily classes are taught from 9 to 2 by certified teachers placed by a local community college.

Driver education is also available, through a private agency.

Dozens of community "resource persons" introduce the women to the broad spectrum of government and other local services available; to such diverse topics as human sexuality, to cooperative markets; from alternative life-styles to mechanics and a myriad of new ideas and values.

The clinic also has an arrangement with the National Council of Businessmen to help find jobs for its newly motivated clients.

Monthly stipend given

As part of the federal work-incentive program, each woman receives a monthly stipend for child care and a clothing and transportation allowance. Failure to be committed to the program results in docking of the check.

As Mrs. Newton says, "This approach is certainly better, because now each one of the women is under obligation to be responsible to herself — a new idea to many." Being committed to the program is a must, not only so that the program can function, but so that it can succeed in its goal: to instill self-confidence.

Students are enthusiastic. Take 21-year-old Glenda L., mother of a three-year-old girl, she is looking forward to attending college. Or Donna D., who wants to become a dental caseworker.

Or LaVada M., mother of five, out of school for 20 years. "I really felt the need to do something more with my life," she says. She now looks ahead to a career working with plants.

Car tune-up: self-esteem

founders, the women have a chance to develop a better self-image and enhance long-lost — or never known — self-confidence.

Scholarships offered

The Confidence Clinic is only part of the Lane County Aid to Dependent Children Association, which was formed in 1967 by a group of live-wire welfare recipients determined to get off government rolls and help others do the same. And they've had a high degree of success in that goal. Among their accomplishments has been a scholarship program which has enabled about 450 welfare clients to attend college, an ongoing drive to acquaint the public with the problems and potential of welfare persons, and the establishment of the Confidence Clinic program.

It was ADC member Kelly Newton who got the idea for the Confidence Clinic. Mrs. Newton, a graduate of the University of Oregon where she had taken a course in community services and public affairs, had heard of a similar clinic in nearby Roseburg. Her training as a social worker and her own experiences with being on welfare gave her many new ideas for the Eugene program.

The Oregon State Department of Human Resources agreed to fund



By R. Norman Matheny, staff photographer
Police 'insurance'

WORLD'S GOOD SAMARITANS

Help for others can take many different forms. Sometimes people need money; sometimes skills; sometimes self-confidence. Here are three programs which, in widely different ways, offer one or all of these things.

For all, welfare has been a degrading blow at the end of a succession of crises. For most, life had become an endless dark tunnel of woes, until the Confidence Clinic opened new doors.

"There are so many things the women don't know," said Mrs. Wilt. "We present what needed information. We don't decide for them, but expect them to make decisions on their own."

The clinic offers no counseling, but it does offer help and referral. "We plant seeds. We give lectures, and information. That way, they're not threatened."

Adds Mrs. Wilt, "Throughout the program we have constant evaluation of goals, of growth, of achievement."

And overall, the experience at the

Confidence Clinic is seen as a time for participants to take stock of their potential, to face reality and the step-by-step possibility of attaining goals.

Do you know any unsung Samaritans?

The "World's Good Samaritans" is an ongoing story. If you know of any unsung individual or organization that has seen a need and is doing something to help, tell us about it. Monitor writers will follow up as many suggestions as possible. Send material to: Feature Editor, The Christian Science Monitor, P.O. Box 355, Astor Station, Boston, MA 02125.

Dayton) — date back only 14 years. At that time, Bill Packer, a Detroit automobile dealer, and several of his friends raised \$7,800 for the widow of a city police sergeant.

When another police officer was killed and considerably less money was raised for the family, Mr. Packer organized what is believed to be the first Hundred Club.

Patterned on Detroit

Many of the clubs that have since sprung up across the country have been patterned after Detroit's pioneer effort. Membership is usually limited to 100 or 200 persons, although there are exceptions. The Hundred Club of New Hampshire, for instance, has 400 members and is currently aiming for 500.

Most of the clubs (which may use other names, such as the Blue Coats of Louisville, Ky.; Two Hundred Club of Greater Miami, or the St. Louis Backstoppers) prefer to keep public awareness of their needs to a minimum. Funds are raised through membership and initiation fees (these are typically \$100) and large single contributions from members, interested city residents, and estates.

The basic program tends to vary from club to club. According to Louis J. Orabka, the Backstoppers' executive director, "We pay off the

entire amount for the car, the butcher, the baker."

The Backstoppers also pay the mortgage or rent, and hold Christmas parties for the mothers and children, with entertainment, a \$50 savings bond for each child, and other gifts — most of them contributed by St. Louis merchants. In addition, there is a student educational assistance fund — half grant and half available as a noninterest loan — that can be used for college or technical training.

How to form a club

Today, at least 20 of the 58 clubs are trying to form new clubs throughout the country. To further this goal, representatives gathered in New York last May, to organize an informational council.

As Ordway P. Burden, the council's chairman, describes it, the council's chief objective will be to keep hundred-club members informed of the progress being made in increasing the number of clubs across the country. Efforts will focus on areas where their services are most needed.

The council will also be happy to answer any queries from persons wanting to start a hundred club. Address them to: Ordway P. Burden, 630 Fifth Avenue, New York, NY 10020.

Parolee to employee — learning job skills

By Susanne Sommer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

"See that fellow with the black hair over there, the one showing the lady how to take care of her asparagus fern? Would you believe that he's served time?"

The young man speaking had something of a record himself. Only 19 years old, he had been bounced from foster home to foster home since he was four. At one point he was taking "speed" and heroin, and had gone to jail on drug and burglary charges.

These young men are not average plant-store employees. And not too long ago neither of them would have been able to find jobs. Few employers are willing to risk hiring young parolees; they find it difficult to accept the fact that former prisoners can become responsible, hard-working individuals.

Fortunately, Elwood Peterson and Fred Bergold of Sacramento, Calif., believe such transformations are possible. And they have put their ideals to the test in the Exotic Plant Store, a place for parolees to learn work skills and behavior.

'Parents to parolees'

Mr. Peterson and his wife Fuji are professional foster parents to California Youth Authority parolees between the ages of 17 and 21. They have operated foster homes in the Sacramento area for six years. "These are lost boys, full of low self-esteem. Like all of us they need love," Mr. Peterson says.

Another problem is that these young men usually don't know the ABCs of holding a job. "They have to learn to deal with a 9-to-5 world and then be taught to produce. Our boys have to learn that as an employee they are an investment to the employer," Mr. Peterson emphasizes.

"They have to be taught to come to work every day and on time. A sense of responsibility must be developed. They have to learn that they must be in good shape mentally and physically. And they must be taught that physical appearance is important."

The idea for the plant store came to Messrs. Peterson and Bergold as they pondered over what they could do to provide parolees with on-the-

job training and meaningful employment, as well as teach job responsibilities. Mr. Bergold had had 12 years of experience with plants.

They do it all

The Exotic Plant Store opened in 1972. The young men sell, keep the books, care for plants, and rent and deliver live plants to various businesses in the community.

When asked how the group responded to working in the store, Mr. Peterson replied, "I have no problem getting work out of them. We work together. I am not the big boss man who stands over them cracking a whip."

There was no problem turning them on to plants either. "Our house



By Susanne Sommer

ABCs of plants—and jobs

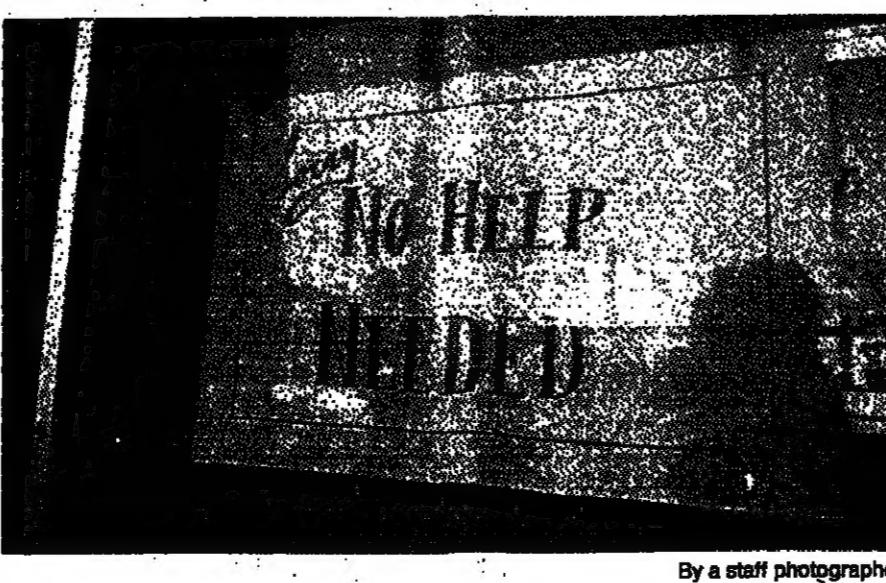
is full of plants, so they were familiar with them before the store opened," says Mr. Peterson. "The kids have 90 percent more success with the plants than our customers do."

Some of the young men have moved on to other jobs, while others have stayed at the Exotic Plant Store. One former parolee, an adept plant-careaker, also is the bookkeeper and in charge of plant rentals.

"My main trip, besides having a foster home, is to inform Sacramento employers that these kids are no different than other kids," Mr. Bergold says.

And the Exotic Plant Store proves it.

Club offers out-of-work executive members a special boost



By a staff photographer

As the tide of unemployment grows, more and more executives are finding they, too, are having to make the adjustments of the unemployed. A group of executives, the Forty Plus Club, is dedicated to helping out-of-work executives 40 and over adjust to their new circumstances and find new jobs.

By George Moneyhun
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

New York
Business executive Peter Shuka is out of work — but not out of hope. For almost a year the 47-year-old New Yorker has been unemployed, but unlike most jobless Americans, Mr. Shuka has discovered vitally needed moral support from an unusual source: a group of fellow out-of-work executives.

Mr. Shuka is one of 150 jobless

executives who make up the membership of the Forty Plus Club in New York City. In existence since 1939 and one of 12 such groups across the United States, the club is dedicated solely to helping its members find jobs.

It's the only club I know dedicated to its own destruction," chuckles Mr. Shuka. As soon as a member finds a job, a "ringing out" ceremony — performed with a huge bell — officially ends his membership.

Five or six a week

"We graduate five or six men a week," explains Robert Shea, executive vice-president of the club and an unemployed executive and club member since October. The club's roster has grown from 125 members a year ago to its current 150, reflecting the country's increasing unemployment rate.

According to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, joblessness among white-collar workers has risen to 4.1 percent, its highest rate since the Labor Department began keeping such records in 1968. The latest

available figures for December indicate there are 565,000 unemployed executives compared with 412,000 a year earlier. This includes managers, administrators, and professional and technical specialists.

Normally the average length of membership in the Forty Plus Club is three to four months, but the state of the economy has lengthened the average to six or seven months now.

The club is composed of seven committees that provide a variety of services for the jobless executive.

who in turn is required to spend 2½ days a week working on the committees. One of the most important services is job counseling.

"It's a traumatic experience to let go after you've spent 20 years with one company," Mr. Shuka explains. "I held two responsible positions in my career before I received the pink slip. You suddenly feel lost. You don't know where to turn, and that's where the club comes in. The moral support you get from the other members is invaluable. It keeps you going."

Tasks to do

An important spinoff of the required club work, say members, is that the out-of-work executive is forced to leave his house and "go off to work" two days a week. "That's important psychologically," remarked one man, "and it also gives your neighbors the impression you're leaving for work as normal."

More tangible club services include tips on how to write a resume (never mention your age, just your experience). An interview skills course teaches the job hunter how to handle

himself in an interview. The club's "marketing department" contacts prospective employers in search of job openings.

Only about 20 percent of the members find jobs with the club's help; most do so on their own.

Requirements

The only requirements for membership in the club is that an applicant be 40 or older, unemployed, and has earned at least \$16,500.

The entrance fee is \$150, plus \$2 a week maintenance.

In the current economic crunch, club members say, the hardest to place in positions are marketing and sales executives and those in general management. Accountants are proving the easiest to place.

What many of the executives at the Forty Plus Club find is that they need to be more flexible and consider adapting their careers to new fields. But most important, they say, they find fellow executive in the same boat who can help them ride out the rough waves of unemployment.

financial

Synthetic (car) oils: how long lasting?

By Charles E. Dale
Automotive editor of
The Christian Science Monitor

Will synthetic oil last the life of your car?

Don't count on it. Synthetic lubricants have many fine qualities but an indefinite life may not be one of them.

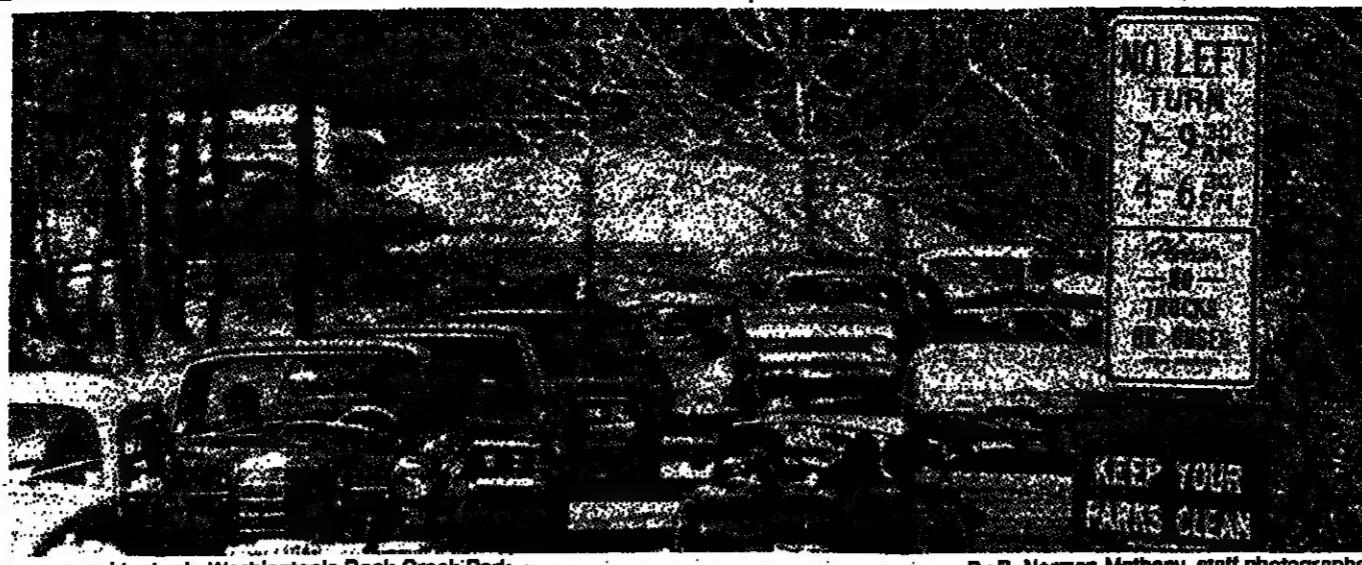
The first company to market synthetic oils to motorists now is faced with \$11 million in lawsuits, all charging engine damage by irate customers. The firm made extravagant claims that the oil would last the life of a car.

"This was an unproven fact," according to Harold Messick, head of the products-application department for Valvoline, which is testing but has not marketed the new oils.

"It has set back synthetic oils by at least five years," he adds.

Where they have had a major impact is in the aircraft industry. Jet engines use synthetic lubricants exclusively because of their high-temperature capability. "A jet just won't run on mineral oil," declares Mr. Messick.

Synthetic oils also resist oxidation, keep an engine far cleaner than any



Unseasonable day in Washington's Rock Creek Park

Can synthetic oil last a car's lifetime? Don't count on it yet

petroleum product, and indeed do last longer.

The question is: how long?

Harry F. Reid, director of synthetic lubricants for Hatco Chemical Division of W. R. Grace & Co., declares: "This whole business is clouded with misunderstandings, confusion, and exaggerated claims which are being made for products which do everything."

"Synthetic oils do last longer than conventional lubricants but they cost five times as much. But unlike mineral oil, there is no adequate standard which defines how to measure the lifetime of a synthetic lubricant." That's the rub.

Despite a number of synthesized lubricants for automobiles now on the market, there is no definition of their performance similar to that prescribed for petroleum products by the Society of Automotive Engineers. This troubles the manufacturers of the synthetics.

Automakers, which are testing synthetic lubricants themselves, do not recommend against their use in an automobile engine. But they do require the replacement of the engine oil at specified time intervals.

If a motorist pours a synthetic oil into a car's crankcase and then fails to replace the oil as called for in the warranty booklet, he risks invalidating the warranty if damage is caused to engine.

Synthetics are making some headway, however.

A big truck-leasing company is testing synthetic oils in Miami; and they are being used by the military in the Arctic where temperatures dip to 60 degrees F. below zero and lower.

Further, the Philadelphia Police Department is experimenting with synthetics in some of its cars. Later the engines will be torn down to see what they look like.

Police units interested

Many police departments are interested in the new lubricant because it means less time off the highway for servicing.

"There is a select market for synthetics," notes Mr. Messick.

Valvoline already has piled up more than 600,000 miles of engine-evaluation tests using synthetic oils, involving all kinds of cars — more than any other company.

By R. Norman Matheny, staff photographer

Valvoline also has run some high-temperature tests with police interceptors at 60 miles an hour under simulated trailer-towing conditions — a heavy load factor on the engine — to see if it would get more wear or develop a temperature problem with the synthetics.

'We backed off . . .

"When we discovered excessive wear, we backed off," declares Mr. Messick. The synthetics need more antiwear protection and the technology for that is pretty much available today, says the Valvoline spokesman.

"We also found that oil consumption at high speeds was about half that of petroleum-based oil. We have come to the conclusion that, while the synthetic oils are comparable — and even superior — to mineral oils from the standpoint of engine cleanliness, they are not quite strong enough with their engine-wear properties.

"It's just a matter of reformulating the oil."

Looking ahead, neither Mr. Reid nor Mr. Messick expects the synthetic product to account for more than 5 percent of the automotive market in the foreseeable future.

Meanwhile, make sure you know what you are doing before switching from the conventional mineral oil in your car's engine, experts advise.

New banking chairmen in Congress want easier money, more aid to housing

Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

Easier money, support for the housing market, and a tighter watch over price hikes in concentrated industries will get a strong push this year from the new chairmen of the U.S. Senate and House banking committees.

The two Wisconsin liberals who head these key economic panels, Sen. William Proxmire and Rep. Henry S. Reuss, are expected to revitalize congressional oversight of the financial world.

Mr. Proxmire became chairman of the Senate committee when John Sparkman (D) of Alabama moved to Foreign Relations, and Mr. Reuss deposed Rep. Wright Patman (D) of Texas.

The two new chairmen are nearly 20 years younger than their predecessors and aggressive legislators. Both have served many years on the Joint Economic Committee and are keenly interested in the abstractions of economic policy.

Hearings scheduled

Mr. Reuss begins hearings next week on a bill aimed at increasing the money supply and channelling scarce credit into "productive" areas like housing.

The measure first would "request" the semi-independent Federal Reserve Board to let the money supply grow at an annual rate of 6 percent, instead of the recent 3 percent, for the first half of 1975. If the Fed finds it undesirable to do so, it would have to explain why to Congress.

Such interference with the Fed's rule of regulating the money supply apparently is unprecedented, and Mr. Reuss says he does not view it as something Congress should do regularly. But he thinks the Fed has been too restrictive in the current recession, and that the newly elected Congress has a mandate to combat the economic slowdown.

Mr. Reuss has not always pressed for easier money, as Mr. Patman was inclined to do; a year ago he was asserting that the Fed was letting money increase at an inflationary pace.

Frequent progress reports

Secondly, the bill would direct the Fed to allocate credit toward housing, productive investment, small business, and similar "priority" purposes and away from such things as currency speculation and conglomerate take-overs. It could do this either by strong voluntary program on the part of the banks, with frequent progress reports to Congress, or by requiring the banks to hold larger reserves against nonpriority lending. Mr. Reuss wants the bill through the House by the end of February, as can probably achieve it.

Whether Congress could override a presidential veto is harder to predict.

For more direct aid to housing, Mr. Reuss is pushing a bill to subsidize home mortgages down to 6 percent from the current \$6,000 to \$16,000 income bracket, for four years. That would help move the present backlog unsold houses, and after four years he figures, the homeowners' incomes will have risen enough to enable the to pay full interest rates.

A good bet?

Since Mr. Proxmire is also a strong supporter of housing subsidy, act on that front appears to be a good bet whether in the specific form Mr. Reuss proposes or something else.

Both chairmen oppose across-the-board wage and price controls, but want the government to play a more active role than it now does.

Mr. Reuss favors a permanent agency to control prices (but wages, at least at the beginning) if dozen or so industries where a few firms control more than half the market.

Yugoslavia, Dow sign oil-technology deal

By Eric Boumre
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Vienna
Yugoslavia's second biggest industrial deal with an American company has been launched.

The Dow Chemical Company, already an investor in Yugoslavia, and INA, one of the Croatian republic's two major oil and petrochemical enterprises, last week signed a letter of understanding on construction of a vast petrochemical complex at the north Adriatic city port of Rijeka.

At \$500 million, the deal rivals what was formerly the biggest single construction project undertaken by the Yugoslavs in American partnership — the Westinghouse contract concluded late last year to build a \$618 million nuclear power plant for Croatia and the neighboring republic of Slovenia.

Both Yugoslav Government and enterprise managements have been trying harder than ever this past year to remove doubts over some of the possible snags for Western investors.

The Dow contract will be seen in Belgrade as an encouraging sign of confidence and also of recognition of the much more rational economic approach the government is showing

in the country's present economic difficulties.

The Rijeka chemical complex is scheduled to be in operation by 1978, with considerable expansion foreseen for the early 1980s.

Rijeka is Yugoslavia's major port. On a nearby island, a big new port is under construction, where tankers will bring Middle East oil to a terminal of the planned Adriatic pipeline.

Laying of the line starts this year. It will be nearly 500 miles long with a carrying capacity of 34 million tons annually. It will carry oil across Yugoslavia to refineries near Belgrade and a spur line from Croatia will take 5 million tons annually each to Hungary and Czechoslovakia.

Yugoslavia's economic-business ties to the West have, in fact, made some dramatic progress in recent months.

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Crossword Quiz Answers

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AGREE **MI MOSSA**
MOTEL **SPITTED**
IRAS **EL**
ELF **NEA** **EDDA**
LEI **INGE** **EIR**
SAC **ETON** **MISS**
EDEN **ART** **ITO**
AD **ARAL**
ALVIN **ABUSE**
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The Turks and Caicos: friendly but sleepy isles

By James Nelson Goodsell
Latin America correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Grand Turk Island
The Canadian flag waving over a small group of sun-drenched islands in the Caribbean?

As farfetched as that idea sounds, there are a lot of people in the Turks and Caicos Islands who, one way or another, would like to see it come true.

For now, however, there seems to be little prospect of it happening. In the first place, Canada has rejected the idea of adding a Caribbean province — and that has turned attention here to other ways of solving the islands' political and economic future.

With more and more United States residents coming as tourists and a handful staying as property owners, and with the United States dollar the official currency, there are persons here who think maybe the Turks and Caicos will find some sort of link with the United States. But no formal movement in this direction is under way.

Located 600 miles southeast of Florida, the 30 islands that compose the Turks and Caicos group are an appendage to the Bahamas chain. But politically the Turks and Caicos islanders have opted to go their separate ways from their northern neighbors, now an independent nation.

Expelled by the Spaniards in 1761, they soon returned and despite subsequent Spanish efforts to dislodge them, the Bermudians remained until 1784, when French invaders from Haiti expelled them.

But the British were back two years later in 1786 and have remained ever since. British loyalists from Georgia came in the 1790's and began a cotton industry among the Caicos Islands, while the salt deposits, particularly on Grand Turk and Salt Cay, continued to be extracted.

By the end of the 19th century, however, these activities fell off and have not returned.

The result is that there is today only a limited amount of salt extraction, a little cotton raising, and a small fishing industry, in addition to tourism.

The Turks and Caicos group is a British colony, indeed has been under the British flag continuously since 1786. But W. E. Hutton, the top assistant to the British governor, admits that the islands and the islanders themselves are more oriented to the United States and Canada.

"It is a U.S.-oriented way of life," he says.



Friendly Turks and Caicos, slumbering, sun-drenched

The big problem today, as in the past, has to do with the islands' economic viability.

A century ago, the islanders did a fairly good business in salt and cotton. But those days are long since past.

Tourism has blossomed to a degree in recent years, and several of the islands, including Grand Turk, which is the government seat and the most populous, Providenciales, and South Caicos have modest hotel facilities.

But the tourist fare is not the usual Caribbean sort of tourist activity. There are no huge hotels, shopping bazaars, casinos, nightclubs, noise, or traffic.

Only about 5,000 visitors came in 1973 and the totals for 1974 were a little higher.

The islanders hope to keep it that way, although they are a friendly, warm-hearted people, a mixture of races — white, black, and others.

As far as the economy is concerned, the question comes down to this: Just what can be the future for these 30 islands, only 8 of which are inhabited, with a population of fewer than 6,000?

The British pump in close to \$3 million yearly to assist in capital improvements and developments, such as roads and airport runways, and in grants-in-aid to the islands. That can go on for a long time to come, but the British hope not.

Property purchased

Development plans, on a modest scale, have been drawn up to increase



tourism by small amounts, and there are several resort home projects on the islands, with the largest on Providenciales. Quite a few persons from the United States and Canada have purchased property in these projects and are building homes for retirement and vacations.

But the question of the economic viability of the islands remains.

That's why there has been a considerable interest in some sort of link

with Canada. The enthusiasm and talk about it, however, has slackened in the past six months or so since Canada rejected the idea.

Meanwhile, these islands continue to slumber. Despite the slowly increasing trickle of visitors, the Turks and Caicos remain best known for their colorful postage stamps. Whether they will become better known for other reasons in the future remains to be seen.

Schutz gegen die Oldollar

Der Beschluss der wichtigsten Ölimportländer, den Kissinger-Plan zu unterstützen, nach dem ein 25-Milliarden-Dollar-Fonds zum Rückschleusen der Petrodollar angelegt werden soll, ist ein bedeutender Schritt vorwärts.

Dieser Plan kann keinen absoluten Schutz vor den durch den Dollarüberschuss bedingten Gefahren gewähren. Die Schatzkämmern der Ölexportländer haben nämlich einen jährlichen Zugang von 60 bis 70 Milliarden Dollar.

Erstens würde der "Rückschleus-Fonds", den Außenminister Kissinger und Finanzminister Simon vorschlagen, erst später im Jahr oder nächstes Jahr in Kraft treten — sollte dieser Plan überhaupt von der Legislative der beteiligten Länder unterzeichnet werden. Und da die Vereinigten

Staaten zusammen mit der Bundesrepublik Deutschland, als die wichtigsten Deponenten überschüssiger OPEC-Petrodollar, die Hauptlast zu tragen hätten, mag der Kongress den Kissinger-Simon-Vorschlag skeptisch betrachten.

Mit diesem Fonds soll vor allem eine Einschränkung der finanziellen Macht der Ölproduzenten erzielt werden, die sie mit ihrem Überschuss an Petrodollar ausüben könnten. Im Augenblick zeigt sich keine Rückschleuspanik. Petrodollar werden auf den Finanzplätzen in New York, London und Bonn angelegt. Mit den Oldollar werden Kredite zu einträglichen Zinsen gegeben — viele Banken melden als Ergebnis beträchtliche Gewinne.

Die Sache hat jedoch einen Haken: Die Ölproduzenten investieren ihre Gelder kurzfristig, die die Banken langfristig anlegen müssen. Daher sind die Banken empfindlich gegen plötzliche Veränderungen, was die Geldanlage der Ölproduzierenden Länder betrifft, und es entsteht eine delicate Finanzlage.

Der Kissinger-Simon-Plan würde die Regierungen der Ölverbraucherländer dazu verpflichten, sich gegenseitig gegen plötzliche Verlagerungen der überschüssigen Gelder der OPEC-Länder zu verteidigen. In dieser Hinsicht wäre er dem Vorschlag Großbritanniens, zehn Milliarden Dollar des Überschusses der Ölproduzenten über den Internationalen Währungsfonds (IMF) zu leiten, vorzuziehen. Bei der Einschätzung des IMF würden die Araber ihr Druckmittel beibehalten. Der Kissinger-Simon-Plan hat den weiteren Vorteil, daß Ölverbraucher sich gezwungen sehen, ihren Ölimport zu reduzieren.

In der Zwischenzeit können Devisenzländer weiterhin Kredite aus dem IMF bekommen. Entwicklungsländer erhalten Subventionen für die Abtragung von Zinsen auf die durch das Öldefizit bedingten Kredite. Länder wie Frankreich, die Zahlungsschwierigkeiten haben, erhalten "Anzahlungen" für Handelsabkommen mit Ölproduzierenden Ländern — die in die Milliarden Dollar gehen — (unglücklicherweise besteht ein

großer Teil des Handels in Waffenlieferungen). Einige Länder wie die Bundesrepublik Deutschland haben keine Defizite. Und wieder kommen Milliarden von Petrodollar auf die Finanzplätze der großen Industrieländer.

Der Kissinger-Simon-Plan bewahrt nicht vor Gefahren wie einem Öl embargo oder Preiserhöhungen. Solch einen Schutz können nur Verhandlungen über den Nahostkonflikt und eine Verminderung der Abhängigkeit von dem Öl aus dem Nahen Osten bieten.

[Die englische Fassung dieses Artikels der Schriftleitung erschien auf der letzten Seite der Ausgabe vom 21. Januar.]

Abandon du tunnel sous la Manche

En cette période de récession générale frappant les économies industrielles occidentales, la décision de la Grande-Bretagne de mettre un terme à sa collaboration dans la construction du tunnel sous la Manche conduisant en France n'a rien d'extraordinaire. Particuliers, entreprises et gouvernements à tous les niveaux et dans de nombreux pays sont en train de faire des coups sombres dans leurs budgets et de laisser de côté des projets qu'ils caressaient.

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Daß der Vorschlag des Wiedereinschleusens Fortschritte macht, ist ein erfreuliches Zeichen dafür, daß die Ölverbraucherländer die Anlage des in den OPEC-Ländern vorkommenden Überschusses in ihrer eigenen Wirtschaft, wo die Gelder benötigt werden, fördern möchten — jedoch unter der Kontrolle ihrer eigenen Regierungen.

[Die englische Fassung dieses Artikels der Schriftleitung erschien auf der letzten Seite der Ausgabe vom 21. Januar.]

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Jobs scarce

Recession nudges out Switzerland's aliens

Special to
The Christian Science Monitor
from Financial Times Service

Lugano, Switzerland

Tens of thousands of resident aliens may soon be leaving Switzerland as a result of the current worldwide recession.

Many foreign workers will be going because there are fewer jobs for them here, while nonworking aliens are finding that Switzerland is getting too expensive for them.

Switzerland's ultra right-wing National Action, whose proposal to cut down the number of foreigners in the country by half was decisively defeated in a referendum last October, has not given up on the issue and is still demanding legislation to control the foreigners allowed to work here. Its goal is to reduce the present ratio of about 16 percent foreigners in a total population of some 6.3 million to something nearer 10 percent.

Exodus under way

But economic factors may make the National Action's initiatives superfluous.

A noticeable exodus of both working and nonworking foreigners is in fact already under way. Immigrant laborers from Italy, Greece, and other affluent nations no longer can count on unlimited opportunities in Switzerland to repair roads, build houses, work in foundries and machine shops, or produce textiles and clothing. And besides those forced out by the job scarcity, there are those refused work permits as Swiss officialdom reacts to both economic trends and feelings stirred by the anti-foreigner campaigns.

The government at present is issuing only 5,000 new permits per year, in contrast to the tens of thousands handed out in earlier years.

Zero growth expected

The year 1975 is expected to be Switzerland's first postwar year of zero real growth, with the strong possibility of a slight drop from 1974's depressed levels. It is estimated that more than 40,000 workers were laid off in 1974 by the building industry, one of the first hit by the slowdown. The great majority of them were Italians, who have presumably left the country, not to be replaced. Nearly as many more are expected to be affected during 1975.

The 450,000 nonworking foreigners

in Switzerland, who make up 1 percent of the foreign community, include Sir Charles Chaplin and a few other film stars, aristocrats, a retired tycoon who are escape taxes in their own countries. Many more are middle-class pensioners who chose Switzerland for scenery and tranquility and because they could just about afford it.

Inflation takes toll

Even those who came as little as three or four years ago are getting 40 percent fewer Swiss francs for their sterling or dollar incomes than when they arrived, and this is adding to a relatively modest but noticeable percent annual inflation rate.

All segments of the foreign population are paying for the new Swiss awareness that the easygoing fiscal policy of the past has not brought the revenues needed to meet the spiraling cost of running the country. Thus, federal income tax has been raised considerably. Even if it is still comparatively mild, the cuts, which levy most of the taxes Switzerland, are increasing their demands as well.

The canton of Tessin used to tax nonworking foreigners at a rate base on five times their annual payments for rent. This has been raised to eight times, and obviously can be further adjusted at will.

Local taxes rise

Communal or local taxes have gone up proportionately, since they are based on a percentage of the canton ones. To complete the picture, a sharp increase in share and bond prices a over the world is of personal concern to a good many foreigners resident in Switzerland.

Hence in any circle of acquaintances, new gaps appear daily. The retired American stockbroker moved to Monte Carlo where he pays no income taxes or death duties. The German industrialist sells his Swiss flat and buys one on the French Riviera, where his deutsche marks, a lot further. British couples who thought they would be comfortably left for the rest of their lives find the incomes in Swiss terms woefully inadequate and pack up and go home.

And as they go, the new restrictions on immigrants mean that the empty spaces they leave in the foreign community may go unfilled for a long time.

Soviet treasure hunt:

postwar government bonds a search for 'worthless'

By Reuter

Moscow

Soviet citizens who wrote off their large collections of postwar national investment bonds as a bad debt to the state must be gnashing their teeth this year.

For, after 30 years in which bonds were devalued, used as wallpaper, shelf lining, or simply lost, the Soviet Government has begun redeeming them.

For many years, they were compulsory substitutes for one or two months' wages in the pay packet of every worker, so almost every Soviet family once had some bonds hidden away.

The first repayment of 100 million new rubles (about \$188 million) came at the end of December against bonds issued in 1948 in exchange for all prewar holdings.

To a safe place

"I never thought they would be paid back," said one Russian who received back 20 of the 250 rubles in bonds he had put aside. "But the bonds didn't ask to be fed, so I put them in a safe place and forgot about them."

The initial repayment sum is less than half the total value of the 1948 issue — and compares with a final state debt of \$2.6 billion new rubles (\$3.5 million) accumulated by 1968, when the government halted bond issues.

Official statements have pledged to pay back the last kopeck by 1987 — although with none of the interest promised in the small print on the back of each certificate.

Doubts strengthened

The main reason for previous doubt that the state would honor its debt was an announcement by former Soviet leader Nikita S. Khrushchev in 1967 that both the issue and redemption of the bonds, called "obligatiya" in Russian, would be frozen for 20 years.

Bonds by the million were assigned to attics, discarded, or used to back wallpaper when workers heard Mr. Khrushchev explain that the economy was not strong enough to half sales and begin repayments. In some cities, angry citizens even plastered their seemingly worthless obligatiya on

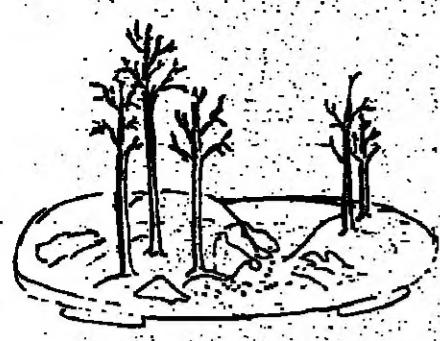
the first reform of 1947 sliced one third off the value of prewar and wartime holdings. A shake-up of the ruble value in 1961, changing 10 old rubles into one new, means repayments are now being made in tens and hundreds, not thousands.

The next draw, to decide the order of repayment, is scheduled for the end of the year, following what was seen as a test run in December to discover how many bonds are still in circulation.

Even if it is only half of those issued, as many Russians believe, the government has clearly committed itself to considerable expense.

Dieci in 100

house/garden



Saikei—a landscape in one flower pot

By Ruth S. Foster

Written for

The Christian Science Monitor

Saikei can bring the joy and challenge of bonsai to everyone. It costs little and can be enjoyed immediately. It is still a new art, even in Japan.

No one knew what it was, when I tried to find a class in Kyoto to learn this skill of making whole scenes or gardens in pots. (Could it have been my accent? I ended up in a class of bonkei (rock arranging).)

Basically, saikei is the technique of collecting tree seedlings, rocks, and moss, and harmoniously combining them to create a scene. Whole little forests, valleys, rocky cliffs, and river beds are created in miniature, using dwarfed trees.

The same classic bonsai techniques of pruning, shaping, and wiring are used on the plant material. (In 5 or 10 years, some of the plants might be worthy of being called bonsai, and repotted separately.)

Care of roots

Seedlings can be grown in flats or collected in spring and fall. Care must be taken to preserve the feeding roots near the trunk as these will become the permanent root ball center. The tops are pruned to balance the roots lost in transplanting. This is an opportunity to shape the little trees, but drastic pruning should not begin for a year, when the trees have recovered from the shock of transplanting.

Small nursery or supermarket plants can be used, but the typical "florist-dish-garden" variety of foliage plants should be avoided.

Order requisite

The same plants used for bonsai are good for saikei. Small-leaved species like pine, juniper, fir, maple, beech, gingko, azalea, plum, cherry, and crab apple are a few. Weak doses of fertilizer may begin at transplanting time.

The surface of the pot can have interest, variety, and may be irregular; however, it should not be a jumble of rocks and trees. The order of nature and its micro-environments are the same outdoors and in saikey.

It may be a craggy cliff planting by the sea, a gentle valley of wooded slopes, or high mountains with waterfalls and deep valleys.

A saikey arrangement may be intricate and complicated or just a simple wooden base of several trees on a flat surface.

In the arrangement, there is always a dominant tree, carefully placed. The second tree is placed in relationship to the first, and so on with the third, fifth, etc. The arrangement may consist of one clump, or two separated by a valley.

Variety and placement

Trees used alone lack variety and may be monotonous. A good rock in just the right place can create a perfect illusion of age or timeless scene.

When the trees and stones complement one another, the scene becomes interesting. The more subtle the relationship, the less likely it will become boring.

The rocks themselves should have character. They are best if jagged and weathered. If the sense of an inland valley is wanted, they may be smooth river stones. Regular, even stones are rarely used. The more odd or distinctive, the better, as long as the stone is in harmony with the plant material and the pot.

Rock planting is a variation. A small plant, often a pine or maple, is planted in a depression in a rock, or on top of it. The soil is carefully placed, the rootball adjusted on top of it and wired to the rock. More soil is added and the whole growing area is stabilized with moss, also wired or fastened if necessary.

Rock 'pot'

If the tree grows well and develops character with age, it can graduate to

becoming a full-fledged interesting bonsai.

Sometimes a large flat rock with a depression can actually be used as the base for the whole group—planting, substituting for the actual pot.

The possibilities are endless. With trees planted on a rock, even more care in watering is required, than in the shallow pots of regular bonsai. But the blending of materials is so aesthetically satisfying that the effort is worthwhile.

All rocks and plants have direction or lines of force. They slant to the right or left, up or down. Some trees and rocks that are individually characterless alone become interesting as part of a grouping. In nature, plants normally lean toward the light, toward the valley, and away from the wind. Some grow straight and tall like spruce and fir.

These natural movements of trees, plus their own individual character, are used in establishing the direction of a whole scene in a pot. If a plant's direction is toward the right, it is placed to the left of center in the pot, and vice versa. In a scene, the dominant tree in a group is also placed on the side of the pot opposite its direction.

Uses for stones

The direction of rocks must complement the plants. They may be used as part of the ground interest, or to represent scenery. An upright rock may represent a cliff or waterfall. A flat one may represent the shore.

A mountain-shaped rock gives a scene definition. If it has a white streak or coating, the rock may appear like water or snow. The idea is to create a realistic landscape with character.

Moss is a must. It may be used alone or combined with areas of sand to represent shores or river beds. The texture is much admired in Japan, where most of the famous gardens are covered with moss rather than grass.



An arrangement can be simple or intricate

Sketches by Ruth S. Foster

I once followed three venerable, elderly Japanese gentlemen through Saito, the most famous moss garden in Kyoto. They were spotless in their starched white shirts, white cotton gloves, and white hats. Each wore about \$3,000 worth of camera equipment around his neck. I was busily taking pictures of rocks and vistas and Japanese charm. They weren't I started photographing exactly what they were, and when the roll was developed, I had two dozen pictures of closeups of the texture of moss—in sun, in shade, near a rock, dappled, yellowish, reddish, with lichens.

The textures and colors were lovely and satisfying.

Moss topping

Bonsai-saikei is always topped with moss. It gives a natural appearance and ages an arrangement. One Japanese lady of exquisite taste has a pottery bowl filled only with a mound of moss to enjoy during the winter. Moss is easy to find outdoors and to transplant. It grows in damp shade—ideal for a houseplant. There are

many kinds, some more desirable than others.

The pleasure of saikey, as with bonsai, is in creating beauty.

The intense desire to create something special out of insignificant trees and stones soothes and relaxes care-worn minds so time passes unnoticed and unregretted, writes Toshio Kawamoto in his excellent book on the subject.

Knowing exactly where to place the plants and rocks, and how to trim, prune, and train for the desired shapes, requires much trial and error. It helps to study as many pictures as possible of famous bonsai, and to visit any collections that are available.

For the impatient gardener who wants the challenge of bonsai, the excitement of creating landscapes and beauty with plants and rocks instead of brush and canvas, and who hasn't large sums of money to invest, saikey offers the perfect opportunity.

Mrs. Foster is an ecologist with the Boston Parks and Recreation Department.

Halting sticky trickle on wall by chimney

Q. "A sliding door rests on a step finish with the concrete floor of our basement. Rainwater seeps under the track into the basement. Caulking hasn't helped. What would you do?" Louis G. Guadagnoli McLean, Va.

A. Use a good caulk material that remains resilient. The type that hardens is less acceptable. Remove all the old caulk. From inside, squirt under pressure the new

caulk below the track sill. Take special care at the ends of the track where it joins the walls.

Then repeat the caulking under the sill from the outside.

Smooth off both sides after the material partially has set, so that the bead is unbroken, tight, and concave. Driving rain is persistent and can find a pinhole and dribble on through. So the thoroughness of the caulking is critical.

If this has already been done, consider breaking out the concrete step up to the sill. Repour the step. Drop it below the sill some and slope it away.

Even though the tight caulking will be needed but this new sloped step will force the water to more promptly run away from the sill.

broken brick; negative slope or cracks in the cap or its connections.

A trained eye may be required, such as a veteran brick mason, to detect and cure the source of the leaks.

Replace or recaulk the flashing if it is faulty, especially where metal joints occur.

Repoint mortar joints or replace broken or suspect bricks.

Caulk or repour the cap, providing positive drainage away from the flue. If practical and necessary, repoint or replaster the inside face of the flue.

Although not recommended by the Brick Institute of America, you may have no other alternative than to seal the exterior of the chimney with solvent-based silicone, heavily applied. Do not use water-based silicone.

However, hopefully one or all of the other recommendations will stanch the leaks.

On the other hand, some old chimneys have had to be plastered on their outside faces to waterproof them.

Try raising houseplants in window from seed

By Millicent Taylor

Garden writer of

The Christian Science Monitor

Did you ever try raising houseplants from seed?

As a midwinter project it can add a bit of zest to your indoor gardening. If you can provide artificial lighting you can have yourself quite an adventure. But even with only windowsill space you can have an interesting time. The trick is to choose easy growers.

Marigolds, for example. Plant early-flowering dwarf triploid hybrids. They will germinate quickly and should bloom in about eight weeks, but they need a sunny window or artificial lighting.

Choose early bloomers

Petunias. Again choose the ones listed as early. Among the multifloras are white, pink, and bicolor. Or you can plant seeds of an early mixture like Burpee's Joy (new)—compact plants in solid colors, bicolors, and varied types.

Ageratum, blue or white. The hybrids are early. Midget Blue is an All-America winner, compact plants five inches high.

Pixie Hybrid Tomato or any of the small kinds which can be grown in pots. Plant Pixie in six-inch pots under lights or in a sunny window. You can have fruit indoors a little larger than the cherry variety.

Impatiens. The Elfin dwarf hybrids grow 8 to 12 inches high, the dwarf standard 6 to 12. All are free flowering and easy to raise from seed and don't need sun.

African violets will grow from seed with minimum care, as most of you houseplant buffs know. Average room temperature and not strong sunlight is their dish.

New side of geraniums

Geraniums, of course, are readily available, but raising some from seed will perhaps be a new experience. A packet of mixed will yield pink, rose, salmon, and scarlet, and be more exciting to watch coming into flower than all one color.

Cacti are perennials but interesting to grow from seed. Make a small greenhouse with an upturned tumbler over each pot. Mixed varieties will be the most interesting. Some are slow to germinate but once started they are easily grown.

W. Atlee Burpee Company, now of Warminster, Pa. 18974, offers a special of the last four houseplants just suggested—No. 4784-6 C, one packet each with a pamphlet of instructions, for \$2.25: Blue Fairy Tale African Violet; Mixed cactus varieties; Florida Fancy Geranium; and Impatiens Glitter.

Burpee's also has seeds for other houseplants, both for raising in the window and under lights, and in a home greenhouse.

Annuals to grow

Among annuals to start in a greenhouse or heated frame are the showy calceolaria or Pouch Flower (like an orchid), the gorgeous cineraria, the velvety gloxinia, and the pretty cyclamen. Perennials include seed packets of asparagus fern, Transvaal Daisy, and tuberous begonias, in mixed colors.

Raising foliage plants from seed also can be interesting for the indoor gardener. If your favorite nursery or mail-order garden catalog does not have seed in this category write to Geo. W. Park Seed Company, Greenwood, S.C. 29647.

For example, try one of the pholidoptera. New in 1974 is Tuxia, a foot high, with red fronds opening to green, quite different. Six seeds for \$1.15.

Or *Pertusum Monstera Deliciosa* (not actually a philodendron) generally called the "cutleaf philodendron." A handsome climbing-type plant with deeply cut big leaves.

Palms to try

The Arabian Coffee Plant is quite easy and quick growing. Palms like a 70-degree temperature and moisture. The seeds take two to three months to germinate, so encourage patience! Rubber plants (*Ficus*) will do well under low light, although the seeds need light to germinate. Don't cover the seeds.

Any variety of *Ficus* is decorative, but you might particularly like *religiosa*, the "Sacred Tree of India."

You may still be able to get in your local garden center some bulbs of paperwhite narcissus and Chinese Lilies for growing in pebbles and water. And in the spring mail-order catalogs if you order them soon while the bulbs are dormant, you can get fancy-leaved caladiums, dwarf Fittonia canna, oxalis, ismene, and hybrid African amaryllis for planting and raising indoors.

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arts/entertainment

Met's dazzling new production is 'opera as it should be'

By Thor Eckert Jr.

New York

There is one problem with the Metropolitan Opera's newly staged production of Verdi's "La Forza del Destino": It defies superlatives.

This is opera as it should be, and as only the Met is fully capable of presenting: dramatic, stunningly mounted, superbly sung, and supremely exciting.

In a time when finances and trends might be against a tremendous success in an opera demanding five stars and at least four strong supporting

Met audiences. First off, the playing he coaxed from the wonderful orchestra was something extraordinary. His whole conception of "Forza" is one of a wide dramatic panoply: Levine's decision to restore the Inn Scene and open up the traditional house cuts gave this "Forza" a deeper dimension. No longer an opera about a few individuals' brushes with destiny and family honor, the world around them — war-ridden, starving, peasantry — offer an underlying motif of suffering that enriches the work.

John Dexter and Patrick Taverna shared directing tasks. So much of the built-in silliness is gone. Don Alvaro is about to hand over his gun when a servant lunges for the weapon and it fires, mortally wounding the Marquis — much more plausible than the usual tossing of the gun to the floor and having it misfire. The letters and portrait Alvaro wants destroyed are kept in his supply pouch, not in a casket conveniently placed staged right. And so on. The characters are clearly motivated, the forces of destiny honestly make these mighty people pawns, and the whole cast acts with a commitment not often seen on an international opera stage. The only detail that is bothersome is the tendency to line the chorus up along the footlights — it happens in all their scenes, and the effect is simplistic and unimaginative.

Superior acting

Martina Arroyo all but flaunted her qualities as the esteemed Verdi performer she is. The purity of tone, liquidity of phrasing, the plaintive quality to her voice when Leonora suffers — as she does all the way through the opera — made for a memorable characterization. Cornell

Originals as a new production, the battle of the budget required a lowering of sights, resulting in the revamping of Eugene Berman's superb sets. Thus, yet another Berman gem has been spared oblivion — the other being the classic, irreplaceable "Don Giovanni." When this "Forza" was first staged in 1952, the Inn Scene was cut. Happily there existed Berman sketches of the Inn, which David Reppa has very handsomely reconstructed. The costumes for this production were lost in a disastrous fire last year that claimed just about every production, costume-wise, the Met owns. Peter J. Hall's new ones are a strikingly effective lot.

Deeper dimension

James Levine, the company's Principal Conductor, proved once again why he is the foremost Verdi conductor today, and fairhaired boy with



Bonaldo Giaiotti, Martina Arroyo, Jon Vickers in Verdi's 'La Forza del Destino'

By J. Heffernan

MacNeil is a bastion of solidity. In generally fine voice, he delivered his intense scenes with elegance, ease, and power — everything a great Verdi baritone should be, and more. Jon Vickers, when in as good voice as he was Monday night, is one of the most exciting tenors around. With his vocal mannerisms held to a minimum, his high notes rang out instantly, with awesome presence and clarity. He is a consummately sensitive musician, and one could feel how every turn of fate affected this noble man. His cries against heaven near the end of the opera were of a furious, agonized depth and power.

Bonaldo Giaiotti, the Padre Guardiano, lent to his interpretation a velvet sonority from top to bottom of his beautiful bass voice, and an inner peacefulness needed for this Father Superior. Gabriel Bacquier stole the show every time he appeared. Vocally commanding, his superior acting revealed yet another masterful facet of his versatile talent, causing one to wonder why he does not do more "character" roles.

In lesser roles, James Morris (Marquis of Calatrava) and Richard T. Gill (Alcalde) were rich of voice and characterization, Paul Franke was an enthusiastic Trabucco, Joan Grillo a

wonderfully acted gypsy Presicilla, and Arthur Thompson a fine surgeon.

Apart from the obvious plot-clarifying benefits of opening the cuts and restoring the Inn Scene, the chorus gets to do much more, and they deserve every bit of it. The beauty of the favorite scenes, including the Monastery Scene, were enhanced by a breathtakingly beautiful prayer at the Inn, and other equally well-performed moments.

It is a happy prospect to note that the production (with a different cast) is to be included in the Met's spring tour. And of course, there is the broadcast on March 23.

'Understudy' squanders talent

The *Understudy*, by Elia Kazan. New York: Stein and Day. \$8.95.

By Roderick Nordell

When Elia Kazan made the remarkable step from directing award-winning plays and films to writing best-selling fiction, he may have been wise to establish himself without using up his stage and screen background for story material. Now that his third novel, a *Literary Guild* main selection, does draw on this background it is obviously not the one-shot literary effort of a typical refugee from show business.

Yet the theater milieu is the best part of "The Understudy," not only as a metaphor for the struggle between

Books

independence and order which Mr. Kazan sees in society and within individuals but as a source of vivid characters and theatrical effects. And there is the fillip of wondering what Mr. Kazan will say about the characters which his author's disclaimer admits are "actual living persons" and lists alphabetically: Edward Albee, Marlon Brando, etc.

Falstaffian figure

The two major characters are the actor narrator and the flamboyant old-time star who had befriended him long ago and who now shamelessly plays on his sympathies for favor and charity. The fallen star arrogantly refuses to be extinguished.

Odious as some of his behavior is, it is true to himself with such outrageous consistency that he becomes a coarse comic figure of Falstaffian resilience.

"You're wasting your talent. Other wise I forgive you," he writes to the narrator whose life he has left in disarray in the midst of Broadway triumph. And a reader feels a little the same way when Mr. Kazan seems to be wasting his talent, going pretentiously philosophical in an African safari passage, for example; getting topical mileage a bit too easily on exploitable subjects like race; spinning off sexual episodes beyond the point in the narrative; and relying on obscene language not only for realistic dialogue but in narrative passage that become verbally poverty stricken as a result.

Struggle for dominance

Otherwise, as the plot ranges from crime in New York to conflict in married life, many scenes become a printed-page equivalent to the graphic Kazan way of staging drama on the borderline of melodrama and sensationalism. As the underling becomes a star hiring the old star as his understudy — and as the younger man literally imagines himself inside the skin of the older — the two characters fascinatingly become like two faces of one character. In psychological terms, they are roughly like rambunctious id and conscientious superego struggling for dominance.

If only "The Understudy" displayed the moral depth and clarity to deal fully with some of the questions it leaves in the reader's lap! Does independence mean selfishness? Does citizenship mean subservience? Is compassion irrelevant in a world of everyone for himself? Or, once an understudy, always an understudy?

Rod Nordell is the Monitor's assistant chief editorial writer.



Anthony Hopkins, Simon Ward in 'All Creatures Great and Small' (NBC-TV)

MOVIE GUIDE

Two best-selling books air as specials Tuesday

By Arthur Unger

Two nonfiction best sellers are transformed into television fare Tuesday night — one a totally valid entertainment, a quiet affirmation of life; the other a questionable entertainment, a tortuous view of death.

First, the joyous show: James Herriot's book, "All Creatures Great and Small" (NBC, 8:30-10 p.m., check local listings) is a Hallmark Hall of Fame adaptation produced by David

Television

Susskind, directed by Claude Whatham, starring Simon Ward as veterinarian Herriot and Anthony Hopkins as his mentor. This true tale of the day-to-day adventures of a newly qualified animal doctor who leaves London for the Yorkshire life surfaces on TV with the same charming lack of pretension as the surprise-success book. It starts slowly — and continues slowly as it meanders through the byways of both the North Country (where it was filmed) and the personalities of its characters. The most dramatic thing that happens is the birth of a foal on camera.

There is a feeling of real compassion for the people, the animals ... and the pre-World War II period. "The Lambeth Walk" looks like so much fun, I wouldn't be surprised to see its revival based upon this film's dance episode.

What a joy — no rape, no murder,

no terminal illness. Just the innocent reality of a few good people coping with themselves and the world around them. If there are tears in your eyes at the end of the show, they are tears of joy at the tenderness you have witnessed.

'Death Be Not Proud'

Not so in the case of "Death Be Not Proud" (ABC, 8-10 p.m., check local listings) which airs at the same time on Tuesday, in which your tears of pity are for the young son of author John Gunther as he endures an agonizingly slow demise — on camera. The film seems almost to linger nostalgic, waiting for every last clinical detail. It is still another unfortunate example of television's continuing determination to utilize terminal illness as a story device for "entertainment" programming, a trend which started with the airing of "Love Story" and has continued with such program's as "Brian's Song," "Sunshine," and the recent Patricia

This adaptation of John Gunther's 1949 memoir about Johnny's illness is done with tenderness and sensitivity. Robby Benson, Arthur Hill, and Jane Alexander perform their roles brilliantly. But from the very first moment to the last, "Death Be Not Proud" is an excruciatingly painful experience. I suspect wary TV viewers in search of relaxation may not want to inflict it upon themselves.

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The Home Forum.

*Poor Jamie!
Obliged to pose for a
picture, wearing all her
Christmas presents.
The price is high.*

It's a dog's life

I am not constitutionally a disciplinarian of the old school. But how was I to guess that the dog would go and sulk under the spare-room bed for four-and-a-half hours?

After all (this was when she was a puppy) had she not already carried one of Ken's chickens home by the neck? And frightened another of Mr. Airy's out of its wits? And was she not most recently observed in the final ecstatic stages of a war dance round two of my own Aylesbury ducks, rendered fatalistically quackless by this bemusing performance?

Yes, I admit it: I shouted at her, and I spanked her.

And she retaliated by retiring irretrievably under the shade of the bed, from which this discomfited gloom she eyed me... and eyed me.

The eye language carried a clear message: "You are a brute. You have been inhumane. I shall never be the same again. You have warped the innocence of my puppyhood."

When visitors remark on the tractable nature of my dog (no longer a puppy) I say, "Yes. She's remarkable." She is indeed everyone's favorite easy-to-get-along-with dog. But do I feel a slight flickering of guilt? Well...

After that isolated unrepeated smack, she has never again chased a hen or a duck. My subsequent attempts to "train" her — to come, go, sit, and walk at heel — were completely pointless. She indicated this to me by coolly listening to my barked command "Come!" and

promptly running away. To the word "Go!" she came instantly. "Sit!" meant to her "Stand to Attention." And when I told her with military precision to walk at "Heel," she sat down on the sidewalk with the instinctive resistance to tugging of a mature donkey.

Her eye language carried a clear message: "You are a brute. Giving orders is inhumane. A dog of my sensibility need only be asked, gently, if she wouldn't perhaps like to sit or come. And don't shout. It's bad manners."

Do I feel just a touch guilty?

Have you ever known a dog, a dog with the slacracy of a whippet and the nose of a terrier, a Gypsy dog, a lurcher, a dog designed for leaping in colored wools through the briared woodland of a medieval tapestry in macabre hunting of 'hares' and 'deer', a dog-of-the-chase — have you ever encountered such a dog who will weekly screech to a halt four feet from the tail of a petrified rabbit, running for its life, at the polite

Musings on my mutt

Thoreau would have loved him
Because he is a living thing
To be loved for its own sake.

A patchwork of multi ancestry,
His ears independent of each other,
A mysterious wisdom lights his eyes,
A challenge to prove my own.

Trust, he says, trust is the thing;

And he leans against me,
His heart thumping in time to his tail.
The warm life, essence of creation
Is eloquent, is real.

He may even protect me one day
When he gets around to learning.
Meanwhile, he is
And to EEE is all God, or I, ask of him.

Ruth Pelley

Blame Ruby for this one

John Gould

Ruby, bought a book at a flea market and handed it to me when next we socialized. It is Volume One, 1925, of the Green Book, the ALA highway guide that was for years the bible of motordom. In 1925 nobody thought of "taking a ride" without the Green Book open. Highways

were not then numbered, fingerboards were few, pavements seldom, and the Highway Barons had not spent their numberless millions to spoil the charm of the countryside and bond issue arteries. The ALA "routes" began at a stated place — in Portland it was the Soldiers' Monument — and mileage was meticulously measured to each and every landmark that kept the traveler from getting lost. On the route upstate in Maine to Augusta, it was 0.6 miles to a left turn opposite a cemetery. It was 1.8 to the next turn, and at 17.9 miles it was a right turn at an iron trough. That was a horse trough I grew up with, and Ruby has me wondering what became of it.

Here and there, sentimentally has preserved troughs, usually the stone ones that are now disguised as petunia pots. Mostly they are gone. This Green Book of 1925 is not only a tour guide, but a catalog of troughs that used to be — the old nags of that day did what they could to aid the superseding motorcars. Here's one short drive that turned right or left at five troughs!

That trough at 17.9 miles was at Kendall's Corner, in Freeport. It

stood in the heater-piece, and always ran over. There was a reason for that — moving water won't freeze, and it gets cold in Maine. In summer, children would make mudpies in the wet area, and in winter icicles would hang down and build up and a sheet of ice would form around about. But with all the ice in evidence, the basin was open and horses could drink. They didn't always seem to appreciate this courtesy.

A teamster would come along with a two-sled of sawlogs, and the horses would have coats of rime frost from the sweat of their complexion, and they would have been bell-jingling long enough to have a thirst. The pole between the animals called for a maneuver, because it wouldn't let both horses come up and drink at once. One had to wait, and then the sled was backed off and a new approach made from the other side. The first horse would come up all eager, thrust his muzzle in the ice water, and then pull away in a spasm of surprise. He'd lift his head, pull his lips back in a sneer, and then return more cautiously. Good teamsters didn't let heated horses have all the water they'd take, so just about the time the horse had his teeth adjusted to the frigidity, he'd be backed off. Then he'd shiver until his mate had a swig. For horses, a drink at Kendall's Corner was preferable to a quarter mile trot that warmed them again.

Since horse troughs figured so

often in early motoring, I'm surprised the Green Book didn't feature two other equine conveniences equally prominent as landmarks. But I can't find a brook passage or an S.P.C.A. bucket directing ALA tourists.

The brook passage was a by-pass at a bridge, leading down to the stream. Farmers could turn off, water their horses, and ford to come back up to the road again. It was where the nature of the place made a brook passage impractical that the S.P.C.A. provided a bucket.

This was a heavy-gauge, fourteen-quart galvanized pail secured to the rail of the bridge by a padlocked chain, and the chain was long enough to reach the stream below. Each pail had a decal that urged kindness to dumb beasts, and proclaimed ownership of the pail for the S.P.C.A. The padlock suggested as S.P.C.A. opinion that kindly teamsters might also be thieves. And I don't understand why the Green Book didn't locate these pails in 1925, because the automobiles then were drinking as much water as horses.

The rambling Model T, out to explore with the Green Book deployed, would roll over on almost any country hill. Then it could relax on the downgrade and coast to the valley hoping for a brook and a refill. If an S.P.C.A. pail was shackled to the bridge, it was a welcome sight. I seldom passed such a pail by in my Model T days, and they should have been in that 1925 book along with iron troughs, red barns, schools, and Civil War monuments.

The Monitor's daily religious article.

Sleep and energy

For years I went along with the general belief that if I had less than a certain number of hours sleep each night, I wouldn't get through the next day. There may be times, however, when for one reason or another we do have to go without sleep.

When I became a student of Christian Science, I learned that my vitality and alertness were independent of material conditions. I learned that God, divine Mind, is the source of my intelligence and vigor, because man is actually God's spiritual likeness or reflection. The only reality of man's being is what he expresses of God, and the material universe is only the counterpart of the real, spiritual universe created by God, divine Life and Love.

The Bible says: "My help cometh from the Lord, which made heaven and earth. . . He that keepeth thee will not slumber."

And what about cats?

Dogs chase them, don't they? In fact she does sometimes chase cats — if they run away from her. The ginger cat, for instance, who's been living out in the barns; she sends that one flying. Or she used to. But now the ginger cat has set its sights on an indoor Christmas and is consequently taming the local human who has suddenly started to hint at a certain disapproval when the dog chases it off.

"You don't need to shout," say the eyes, "I do happen to feel that you are giving this vagabond and unnecessary feline privileges entirely beyond its deserts, and I will suffer with dignity your least whim. I will even pretend to be cautious about going out of the back door in case the ginger . . . presence . . . is there and my instinct to send it packing gets too much for me. You're in charge. I Have No Rights. Take No Notice of Me. I Don't Count. Let the cat come! What does it matter to me, a mere dog? I will submit to your wishes, do just what you say, obey your slightest command. . . Oh, by the way, it's my dinner time! D-E-N-E-R T-I-M-E. Yes: that's an order!"

No, I don't feel guilty.

Christopher Andreas

[This is a French translation of today's religious article]

Traduction de l'article religieux paru dans cette page

[Une traduction française est publiée chaque semaine]

Sommeil et énergie

Pendant bien des années j'ai entretenu la croyance générale selon laquelle il me fallait un certain nombre d'heures de sommeil chaque nuit, faute de quoi je ne pourrais faire face à ce que j'avais à faire le lendemain. Toutefois, pour une raison ou une autre, il se peut parfois que nous ayons à nous passer de sommeil.

Lorsque je suis devenue étudiante de la Science Chrétienne j'ai appris que ma vitalité et ma vivacité ne dépendaient pas de conditions matérielles. J'ai appris que Dieu, l'Entendement divin, est la source de mon intelligence et de ma vigueur parce que l'homme est effectivement la ressemblance spirituelle ou le reflet de Dieu. La seule réalité concernant l'être de l'homme consiste en ce qu'il exprime de Dieu, et l'univers matériel n'est que la traduction de l'univers spirituel et éternel créé par Dieu, la Vie et l'Amour divins.

La Bible dit: « Le secours me vient de l'Éternel, qui a fait les cieux et la terre... Celui qui te garde

ne sommeillera point. » Eh bien, je ne reflète pas encore humainement cette capacité totale de m'absenter de dormir, mais j'essaie effectivement de me tourner vers l'Entendement divin au lieu d'avoir recours au sommeil en tant que source de vitalité mentale. Si certaines nuits, je ne peux dormir que quelques heures, je suis tout de même capable le lendemain de vaquer à mes occupations avec mon énergie habituelle. Quel que soit le nombre d'heures de travail ou de sommeil, l'activité dirigée par l'Amour est soutenue par l'Amour.

Mary Baker Eddy, Découvreur et Fondateur de la Science Chrétienne, dit ceci: « Il est proverbial que Florence Nightingale et d'autres philanthropes, occupés à des œuvres humanitaires, ont pu supporter sans défaillance des fatigues et des intempéries, que d'autres ne sauraient endurer. » Et elle dit aussi: « La conscience de la Vérité ne repose plus que des heures de repos dans l'inconscience. »

La Bible rapporte qu'en certaines

occasions. Christ Jésus passait toute la nuit en prière. Pourtant jamais homme n'a fait preuve de plus de vitalité. La conscience qu'il avait de la Vérité le soutenait au point que ses journées s'avéraient plus actives que celles d'aucun autre homme.

Nous pouvons refuser de nous laisser limiter par nos croyances matérielles à propos du sommeil et nous affranchir de ses limitations. Nous pouvons savoir que notre vitalité et notre énergie viennent de Dieu et cette compréhension nous délassera. Dieu est la Vie et la source de toute activité juste. En travaillant pour Lui, nous nous sentirons toujours soutenus.

Le Psaliste chante: « L'Éternel donnera la force à son peuple; l'Éternel bénira son peuple en lui accordant la paix. »

¹ Psalme 12:2, 3; ² *Science et Santé avec le Clé des Écritures*, p. 385; ³ *Science et Santé*, p. 218; ⁴ Psalme 29:11 (version synodale).

⁵ Christian Science: prononcer "christian science".

⁶ La traduction française du livre d'étude de la Science Chrétienne, "Science et Santé avec le Clé des Écritures" de Mary Baker Eddy, est suivie avec le texte original en regard. On peut l'acheter dans les Salles de Lecture de la Science Chrétienne, où la commander à *Christian Science Publishing Society, One Norwray Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115*.

⁷ Pour toute information sur les autres publications de la Science Chrétienne et leurs tarifs, écrire à *Christian Science Publishing Society, One Norwray Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115*.

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Daily Bible verse

I will behold thy face in righteousness: I shall be satisfied, when I awake, with thy likeness. Psalms 17:15

750HA

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

Friday, January 31, 1975

The Monitor's view

Mideast momentum

An intricate web of diplomatic strands is being woven in the Middle East. Encouragingly, it sets the stage for another round of Kissinger-guided negotiations, after which the whole diplomatic process is likely to shift to Geneva where the Russians can be included.

Among the significant developments that now raise the prospects for peace:

- By purchasing fighter jets from France, President Sadat is lessening his dependence on the Soviet Union and enhancing the Western presence in his country. His flat declaration that neither Egypt nor Syria would attack Israel should also be reassuring.

- Parallel with Sadat's move away from Moscow, the Israelis are reasserting their willingness to resume diplomatic ties with the Soviet Union. Israel is thus more realistically facing the prospect of a return to the Geneva conference and therefore the need to have the Russians' ear.

- Washington is gingerly pursuing a carrot-and-stick policy to bring the Israelis around. By shipping them massive quantities of aid — including Lance missiles — it wants to give them a sense of security as they face the inevitability of giving up territory to the Arabs. At the same time President Ford has clearly and courageously stated that the American commitment to Israel is not unlimited.

Such a warning would not have been made in the not-too-distant past. It indicates that pressures

are beginning to build in the U.S. for an Israeli compromise with the Arabs. Senator Percy's comment after a trip to the Mideast that Israel cannot avoid contacts with the Palestinian Liberation Organization or expect unlimited American supplies reflects the trend.

Similarly, Washington is carefully tuning its policy toward the Arabs — providing the Saudis and others with arms while warning that American military intervention is not ruled out if the Arabs go too far with oil pressures.

It is also an encouraging sign that the PLO now says it will treat hijacking as a crime and either jail or otherwise severely punish hijackers. This is a useful step if the Palestinian organization wants to shift its image from that of a group of terrorist thugs to a legitimate and responsible political movement.

All of this does not necessarily or easily spell peace. In Israel — and the United States — for instance, there are strong political forces opposed to Prime Minister Rabin's more conciliatory approach. The possibility of a major oil strike in the Israeli-occupied West Bank adds another uncertain element. But the above factors do suggest that all parties are desirous of avoiding war and may be ready to compromise.

As Secretary Kissinger embarks on a sounding mission to the Middle East, at least the gloomy talk of war has subsided. Diplomacy again is on the move.

Keeping an eye on grain

The cancellation of orders for some 26 million bushels of United States wheat by the Soviet Union and China points to a welcome easing of the world grain shortage.

Grain that was selling for over \$5.50 a bushel last fall for delivery this spring is selling for \$3.90 now. By the end of June, the United States is expected to have over 260 million bushels of wheat on hand, or a three-months supply, just as the winter wheat harvest is brought in.

The grain ordered but not bought by the Soviet Union and China amounts to only a tenth of the expected U.S. surplus, and the cancellations are not themselves expected to have much effect on consumer food prices. But the larger softening of demand in world markets, and larger and better quality crops in Eastern Europe and elsewhere, clearly do hold out such a price-break hope. The improved grain commodities picture was one factor in this week's stock market rally.

But there is another side to the build-up of a three-months grain supply. Such a supply is not much of a hedge against future years of crop failures such as occurred in 1973.

Two key conclusions reached at the Rome food conference last year were the need to build up global grain reserves and the importance of closer monitoring of crop supplies and sales.

Thus one questions the eagerness of Agriculture Secretary Earl Butz to relax the system for monitoring the outflow of grain. He

favors the exemption of smaller wheat and soybean sales from federal sales-reporting requirements. It may be fully desirable to sell the grain not bought by China and the Soviet Union to other nations, for balance of payments reasons — the U.S. did have a \$3 billion trade deficit last year, in sharp contrast with West Germany's \$22 billion trade surplus. And Mr. Butz's preference for "free market" conditions also is clearly known.

Nonetheless, the zeal of the administration to lessen its control over a critical commodity like grain is disconcerting. First, it is hard to see where a sales-reporting system is a restraint on sales where there is a surplus to be moved. The Agriculture Department's attitude shows little regard for the need to build up stockpiles to defend against future gyrations in prices and the vagaries of weather. And it shows insufficient regard for the interests of the consumer.

If world inventories of oil continue to build up, as they now apparently are, and if the oil cartel's price front is broken, would the administration similarly abandon a program designed to defend against oil-price vulnerability?

One certainly hopes not. Critical commodities like grain, no less than oil, which respond to global supply and demand conditions, demand a consistent government policy that includes vigilance in monitoring sales and the maintenance of substantial reserves.

Rockefeller and science policy

How can President Ford best be assured of receiving top professional advice on science and technology at a time when it is called for on so many urgent issues — energy, arms, food, environment?

By taking on this question, Vice-President Rockefeller may be helping to solve his own problem of doing something of high importance without standing in the President's spotlight.

The American science community, if not the public, has recognized the importance of establishing means to gain the President's ear with scientific judgments unalloyed by the jurisdictional interests of the various agencies. Such access was reduced during the Nixon administration. The post-World War II science office in the White House was discontinued. Science advising fell to the director of the National Science Foundation, placed in the awkward position of both con-

sulting on science budgets and requesting funds.

Last year a National Academy of Sciences committee suggested the formation of a council on science and technology within the executive office. A similar approach was endorsed by the Federation of American Scientists.

This and other proposals for meeting the need will be considered by a special panel recently named by Mr. Rockefeller to assist him. Its deliberations should be thorough — but not dilatory. A great deal of thought has already been given to the issue, and debate over the exact specifications for presidential science advice should not be allowed to drag on.

Here is where Mr. Rockefeller's celebrated energy will be tested — in expediting matters. And just maybe his prominence can increase public interest in solving the problem.

'I've just got a tip one of us is a CIA agent'



The Christian Science Monitor

That 29-year war

By Richard L. Strout

Washington
Ngo Cong Duc, a critic of South Vietnam's President Thieu, speaks mildly and makes deprecatory, revolving gestures with his slender hands. He is touring the country under the auspices of the Friends Service Committee. A group of reporters watches politely but speculatively. His thesis is that President Ford's proposed supplemental aid won't save the Thieu government, and that the time has come for a "third force."

Vietnam is back in the news again. Ho Chi Minh proclaimed the Republic, Sept. 2, 1945. Civil war started the next year. The U.S. combat troops have been taken out. At one time they reached 525,000; now they have all been withdrawn except 56,000 who won't come back.

Mr. Duc is 38 but looks younger, as Vietnamese always seem to do; he has a slender frame and speaks mildly, in broken but acceptable English. Over the weekend he has addressed an interdenominational group that wants to reactivate the cease-fire peace agreement signed in Paris, Jan. 27, 1973. They are anti-Thieu and antiwar, and are trying to get Congress to cut back aid.

By contrast President Ford wants Congress to vote a supplemental \$300 million "to prevent aggression and violation of the Paris accord" by the Communists. Last year Mr. Nixon committed \$1.4 billion for military assistance (with more for economic aid) but Congress cut it to \$700 million. Today Saigon's position seems to be deteriorating and Mr. Ford urges more help.

It seemed unlikely to dubious journalists that Mr. Duc would be the instrumentality for bringing peace to Vietnam. But who will bring it? It was Oct. 26, 1972, just before the election, that Secretary Kissinger told a big press conference, including some of these same reporters, "We believe that peace is at hand." It is true that U.S. troops are gone, and Dr. Kissinger won a Nobel Prize, but fighting continues. President Ford puts the blame on the Communists. Maynard Parker, connected with Newsweek, writing in the current issue of Foreign Affairs, feels that the Thieu forces may have "never really intended to implement the (Paris) truce." The Parker article is titled, sadly, "The War That Won't End."

Mirror of opinion

Gouging on rail cars

A report issued recently by the General Accounting Office (GAO) includes complaints by operators of Midwestern country elevators that they were forced to pay tribute to one of the big international grain companies — Continental was cited by name in connection with Iowa elevator problems — were able to provide cars when the railroads could not, but they paid the elevator 8 to 10 cents a bushel less than market price for the grain.

Elevator managers were angered to find that the "grain company cars" for which they paid a premium turned out to be mostly railroad owned. Railroads are required by the Interstate Commerce Commission to serve requests for cars in a non-discriminatory manner. In times of shortage all shippers are required to have approximately the same percentage of their needs met. But the railroads are permitted to lease cars,

which then come under control of the lessee and are thus no longer in the general car pool.

If a grain company, or anyone else, pays to have railroad cars built, and thereby adds to the fleet of cars in circulation, this is beneficial to the public. The owner of the cars is entitled to make a charge for their use. It is another matter when such a company leases already existing railroad-owned cars, thereby adding no capacity.

The argument in favor of this arrangement is that a big shipper is more likely to assemble trainloads of grain and thus make more efficient use of the railroad-owned cars than if they were parceled out in twos and threes to small elevators.

In many of the cases cited in the GAO report, the leased cars were sent as 25-car unit trains anyhow, and this could have been done directly by the railroads had they kept the cars under their control.

Congress ought to follow up the GAO report to see whether changes are necessary in the law to prevent discriminatory distribution of railroad cars. — Des Moines Register

Opinion and commentary

The landmark lode

By William Marlin

The streets of America are a lode of history that is steadily being stripped for monetary advantage. Landmark structures, officially designated by cities and, in many cases, the nation, are being adapted for new uses. But, even with this trend on the upswing, others are falling flat on their venerable facades.

Why? Because they frequently constitute an economic burden for owners wanting to build something bigger, more modern, sleekly functional, and usually brazenly banal. Told that some landmark law prevents them from cashing in, they often go to court.

Just in the last two weeks, events have been bringing the issue to a head.

New York's glorious Grand Central Station was declared an economic burden by a state court. And, without denying the validity of the landmark law in force here, the court decided that the station could not stand in the way of Penn Central's plans to build a monstrous, ugly office tower on top of it.

Can anyone explain why Penn Central can even afford such a project in these times? After years of legal battles, in search of urban largesse, Penn Central got its track together, at least long enough to secure a legal precedent which threatens the cultural heritage of America, as well as the laws enacted to protect it.

The City of New York is expected to appeal the decision, since justice seems not only blindfolded but hamstrung by this question.

On the West Coast, the landmark City of Paris store, on Union Square in San Francisco, will be pulverized to dust, making way for a brand new Neiman-Marcus, showing that all the clout in the world does not automatically mean class. A world-renowned chunk of charm, and a key visual element in the cityscape, the store could have been preserved and sensitively scaled to a new mercantile development behind it — becoming a noble functional portal to a new complex.

Out of Washington comes better news. The historic Willard Hotel of 1851, threatened with commercial defacement, has been rescued with stunning symbolism, by the descendants of Sitting Bull. For \$7 million the 10-story structure, now an official United States landmark, was bought by the National American Indian Council, which represents the interests of some 800,000 Indians across the

country through 1,500 local and regional groups.

The Indians of America, richly diverse and deeply religious before the advent of Europe on this continent, have been put upon and plundered for years — relegated to reservations, denigrated in cowboy films, deprived of their deities, identity, and lands (which the Indians, our first ecologists, had worshipped).

With the Willard purchase, the first Americans, by proposing preservation instead of annihilation, are sending a signal to the society which displaced them and closing the cultural circle with winning irony.

The hotel, a grande dame of belle époque, occupies a key corner, Pennsylvania Avenue near the White House and Treasury and will remain a hotel. A leading chain will be taken on to handle management. The first non-Indian tenant signed up is International Cultural and Trade Center, chaired by the noted oriental dealer, Simon Kiriger. The building's voluptuous spatial volumes will be restored and updated to house meetings and conventions. Some 40,000 Indians visit Washington every year for one lobbying purpose or another.

The council's action also reinforces the Pennsylvania Avenue plan which refined last year and submitted to Congress, proposed saving the Willard to maintain the identity of the avenue and kindle economic and social vitality in an area which has been bereft of everything but daytime bureaucrats.

The trend toward the reuse of old buildings and districts, made even more urgent by soaring construction costs, energy shortages, and shrinking supplies of material, is a sound blend of economic and cultural values. But taxation and zoning mechanisms need to be rewritten to relieve landmark owners of economic pressures brought on by preservation buildings which realize only a fraction of the profit potential of the property on which they stand. Otherwise owners will have little choice between losing their shirts or bringing in wreckers.

In matters of culture, like law, evidence has been entered and testimony weighed, it is still out. May there still be room for the spirit of the law — Grand Central's room, for example, full of people who still care.

Mr. Marlin writes architecture and urban design criticism for The Christian Science Monitor.

Readers write

Feeding the hungry

To The Christian Science Monitor:

The Monitor reports farmers deeply split over feeding the hungry.

The notion that no food should go abroad before every mouth in America has all it can consume and waste reminds me of the recent contrast depicted on television between groups of Africans, starving, who waited courteously and with human dignity in line for a pittance of food, and trampling American mobs, most of whom only wanted a free handout and did trample persons to death, at the time of the Hearst food distribution.

But the real question is not between persons but between people and war machines.

Some way we find the equivalent of between \$500 billion and \$1 trillion for killing costs but cannot find the less than \$10 billion Robert McNamara, president of the World Bank, estimates as necessary for an annual program to end starvation.

Certainly the American farmer should not do the whole job. We can and should insist that the U.S.S.R. et al do their share, but no serious thinker can defend the position that if we, mankind, put the genius, brawn, and technological know-how into feeding him, we couldn't do the feeding.

Lakeport, Calif. — Herb Frank

Athletics — a key role

To The Christian Science Monitor:

Recent events in the sports world at large and in the world of youth sports in particular demand a re-evaluation of the purpose and aim of youth games and organized athletic programs.

Not only is the materialism which pervades all adult endeavors in contemporary society brought into the family living room in the "beautiful living color" of television, but the adult of the future faces this same spirit in his school athletic mentors and the programs under their direction. For the wrangling of Catfish Hunter and his \$3.7 million to Henri Boucha's 25-stitch, battle-scarred eye, ruthlessness, and greed confront the developing, and therefore impressionable mind of the modern youth. Yet our modern society expects its youth to remain pure and untainted by the very faults with which it inundates them.

Athletics since the time of the early Greek Olympics have played a key

role in the overall development of human being. The purpose of a athletic program at the elementary and high school level ultimately is the fostering of each participant's natural abilities by the experience, exposure and challenges of athletic feat through individual and team sports. Such a goal were indeed not moral; empty words but a working force in the athletic programs at this level victory would not be as important as it so obviously is now.

Competition in its pure form is no bad. Only when it is distorted into the selfishness and personal ego-satisfication of both the student and, by extension, his parents, does the destruction of the true purpose and spirit of sports result. The coaches furthermore, carry similar mixed and often selfish motives over into their handling of youth programs.

Isn't it time to stop the snowballing effects of this perversion of child's play?

Waban, Mass. — Jayne J. Fitzgerald

The citizen and waste

To The Christian Science Monitor:

It becomes more evident each day that Joe Citizen and his family are expecting and ready to take active part, even make sacrifices, to help solve the crisis we're in. It's time they were asked to do so and be given a bill of particulars.

There is one thing that each of us can do without waiting for directions. That is to determine we'll reduce waste, waste in our homes, our businesses, in our habits. No need to wait for the president, Congress, the governor, the legislature, the county commissioner, the city fathers to do something.

And when we sit down and really try to find ways we can reduce waste ourselves, we'll be in a better position to require all of our government officials to do likewise, and set an example for business, labor unions, our public institutions, that will make them act to do likewise.

Clarksville, Md. — York Sampson

Letters expressing readers' views are welcome. Each receives editorial consideration though only a selection can be published and none individually acknowledged. All are subject to condensation.